

Arms Pact Gets Bonn Support

Coalition Wants U.S. to Exclude 72 Pershing 1As ... By Robert J. McCartney



Chancellor Helmut Kohl

Blame Put By Soviet On Forces

Human Error Cited in Breach Of Airspace ... New York Times Service



Soldiers surround the helicopter in which an explosion killed Rashid Karami on Monday.

Prime Minister Of Lebanon Is Assassinated

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon was killed Monday when a bomb in his briefcase exploded aboard an army helicopter ...



Rashid Karami

Kiosk 3 Are Charged In Paris Blast

PARIS (Reuters) — Three persons suspected of links with pro-Iranian terrorist groups were charged Monday with complicity in the bombing last year of a post office in the Paris City Hall, judicial sources said.



Mark Messier, whose goal started Edmonton to a 3-1 victory and its third NHL title in four years. Page 19.

Flight Points Up Soviet Command Faults

By Barry James International Herald Tribune ... The unchallenged flight by a West German teen-ager who piloted a light aircraft to Red Square showed up the inadequacy of Soviet command and control structures.

Reagan Indicates He Will Ask Allies At Venice Meeting for Help in Gulf

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan indicated Monday that he would seek the help of U.S. allies in protecting shipping in the Persian Gulf ...

Report of Error on Stark

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan indicated Monday that he would seek the help of U.S. allies in protecting shipping in the Persian Gulf ...

Pride, Fear on West Bank Are a Volatile Mixture

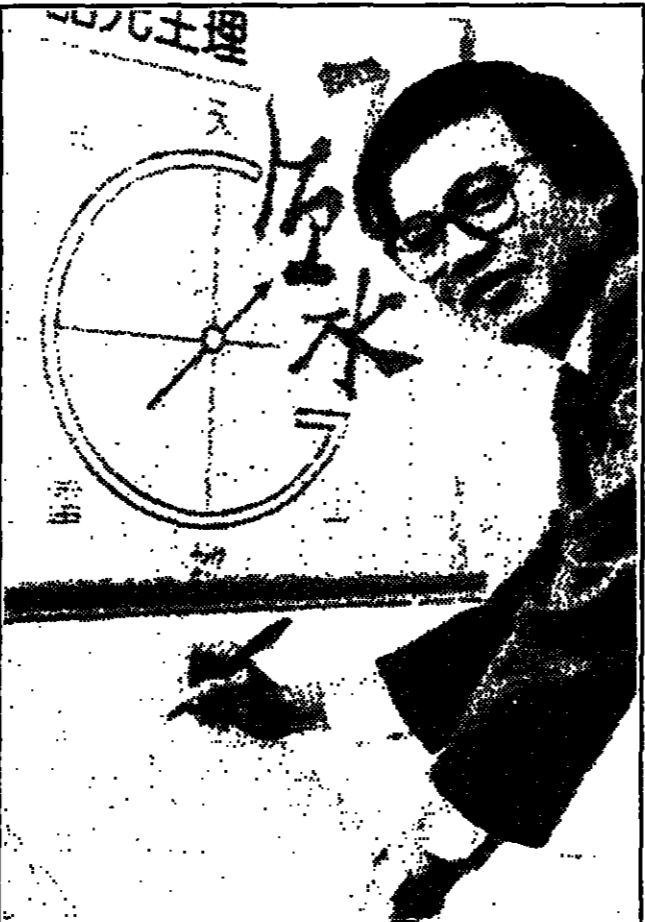
By Glenn Frankel Washington Post Service ... One Saturday night in April they set off with the children and a young friend for some pre-Passover shopping in a nearby town.

Soviet Trade With Comecon Lagging

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service ... WARSAW — Despite Mikhail S. Gorbachev's calls for radical improvement in economic cooperation, trade between the Soviet Union and its six East European allies is stagnating.

In Hong Kong, the Wise Consult Feng Shui Man

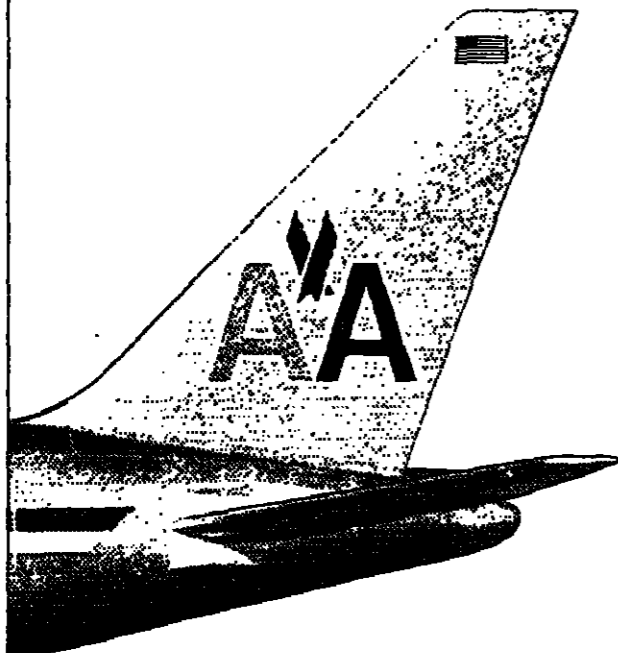
By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune ... HONG KONG — When Hong-kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. cut the ribbon on its new headquarters building about a year ago, the ceremony drew a glittering array of the colony's rich and powerful.



'Triangles mean danger. Not too many people like them, except for the Egyptians.' — Sung Siu-kuang, who dispenses feng shui advice

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## India to Ship Food, Medicine To Rebel Area on Sri Lanka

**NEW DELHI** — India announced Monday that it intended to send an unarmed convoy of about 20 small ships to Sri Lanka's Jaffna Peninsula on Wednesday with food, fuel and medical supplies provided by the Indian Red Cross.

Sri Lankan troops have been battling Tamil separatist guerrillas on the peninsula for the past week. A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said journalists, photographers and television crews would be given facilities to accompany the unarmed ships. Sri Lanka was informed of the India's plans on Monday and was asked to cooperate.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan government responded coolly to the Indian proposal. The Foreign Ministry said the supplies were not necessary and that the means of delivery and distribution would have to be worked out.

"If, as professed, the government and people of India want to be of assistance," the Foreign Ministry statement said, "the government of Sri Lanka would consider receiving relief supplies intended for the Jaffna area purely in the interest of good neighborly relations."

An official Sri Lankan source said, however, that India's plan to distribute relief supplies in Jaffna was an infringement of Sri Lanka's

sovereignty "that we will have to oppose."

He said the cabinet held an emergency meeting Monday and Parliament would have a similar session Tuesday to pass a joint resolution "saying it is an infringement of our sovereignty to bypass the government."

Asked if Sri Lanka would fire on an Indian flotilla bringing the supplies, he said: "No, we wouldn't oppose them with arms, that would be a break in diplomatic relations."

India has strongly condemned Sri Lanka's offensive against the Tamil rebels, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week accused Colombo of slaughtering thousands of Sri Lankan citizens in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Colombo has denied Indian charges that it bombed and strafed civilians. It said 37 civilians have been killed during the military offensive along with 30 soldiers and 150 rebels.

The Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry also appeared to question New Delhi's plan for Indian Red Cross officials to distribute the supplies in Jaffna.

"The modalities of supply and distribution, it is suggested, could be worked out by representatives of both governments," a ministry statement said.

The exchange over the flotilla occurred as the government in Colombo reported that its troops had

captured the last rebel stronghold in Jaffna's northeast Vadammarachi region, the major objective of the offensive.

"It's a very big blow for the terrorists," a government spokesman said.

But he admitted that another objective of the military action, the capture of a Tamil military commander, Velupillai Prabhakaran, had failed.

Journalists were not permitted to travel to the region to verify the situation.

However, the army lifted a week-long curfew in the rest of the Jaffna peninsula for 11 hours to allow the 800,000 inhabitants to buy supplies. It was an indication that the first stage of the government's operation to secure the peninsula was near completion.

It also said troops were distributing dry rations to civilians in Vadammarachi and would soon lift a fuel embargo there.

Officials have said that seizing control of Vadammarachi from an estimated 600 to 1,000 guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was the main objective of the operation.

In Colombo, President Junius R. Jayawardene, who has taken an increasingly tough line against the rebels in recent weeks, said he, his ministers and party colleagues would never allow the destruction of Sri Lanka's unity.



## In South Korea, a Mothers' March for Jailed Activists

About 60 mothers demanding the release of 150 student activists were arrested Monday in Seoul as they marched toward the city hall. In the front line of protesters was a 67-year-old woman whose grandson had been jailed for demonstrating against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Her headband says: "Down with Dictators." About 300 police took the women away on buses.

## 8 Years After Defeat by Hanoi, a Resurgent Khmer Rouge

**By Seth Mydans**  
*New York Times Service*

**TA NGOC, Thailand** — Like many of his countrymen, Kna Ngorn lost several family members during the harsh four-year rule of the Cambodian strongman Pol Pot. But unlike most Cambodians, he remains under the control of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge administration, which holds sway in the Site 8 camp for displaced people near this small border town.

That soldiers guard the camp's perimeter, and international relief

organizations offer food and medical care in buildings near its front gate.

But along the narrow pathways deep inside the camp, which is crowded with 30,000 refugees, uniformed Khmer Rouge soldiers stroll openly, apparently on leave from the fighting just across the border.

Khmer Rouge organizers gather the refugees for regular political indoctrination sessions and, according to Mr. Ngorn and others, periodically recruit them as porters for their guerrilla army inside Cambodia.

Unlike guerrilla groups who control other camps along the border, the Khmer Rouge discourage contact with outsiders and, according to relief workers, forbid letter writing.

### 200 People Evacuated During California Fire

**MONTEREY, California** — Nearly 200 people have been evacuated from their homes near the coastal city of Monterey because of a brush and forest fire, a fire official said Monday.

Captain Jackie Scottin of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection said the blaze, which began Saturday afternoon, had destroyed or damaged about 40 houses. She said the fire had spread over about 100 acres (40 hectares).

Eight years after being driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion, Pol Pot retains a fighting force estimated at 40,000 and a measure of international recognition as part of a rebel coalition backed by China, the United States and Cambodia's non-Communist neighbors in Southeast Asia.

Khmer Rouge leaders have maintained their international standing despite evidence that they killed more than a million Cambodians during their years in power.

A New York-based human rights group, the Cambodia Documentation Commission, has begun a campaign to have the Khmer Rouge tried for genocide before the International Court of Justice.

"The Khmer Rouge have done quite well," a Western diplomat said. "Here we are after all these years, with this same secretive organization under the same leadership, with considerable numbers of fighters still existing there in the jungle."

The Khmer Rouge army is believed to be having some success in its recruitment, not only among the refugees in its camps but within Vietnamese-controlled Cambodia.

"The Khmer Rouge can get in very far inside Cambodia," said Thou Thon, an official of the non-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, which is allied with the Pol Pot group in an uncomfortable rebel coalition.

"When the Vietnamese mistreat the Khmer people, the first ones the people find who will help them are the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Mr. Ngorn, now 30, was a student when Pol Pot came to power in 1975 and has spent his adult life under his control.

Looking at his son, 4, who stood

with his hand on Mr. Ngorn's knee, he said, "I want for him better than my life with Pol Pot, better than my life in this camp."

The Site 8 camp is the Khmer Rouge showpiece, and it is visibly

rebel coalition, one loyal to Prince Norodon Sihanouk and the other to Mr. Thou's faction.

As a measure of the camp's tight organization, the International Committee for the Red Cross counted only a half-dozen violent incidents in the last year.

But aid officials worry about four smaller Khmer Rouge camps, where they have been permitted only occasional visits.

Within Site 8, the uniformed soldiers do not approach the administration buildings, where on Wednesdays the refugees line up with their ration cards for the weekly deliveries of rice, canned fish, flour, beans, cooking oil and salt.

Groups of Khmer Rouge soldiers in green canvas shoes, green uniforms and green Chinese-style caps stroll the pathways or lounge in the shade of the tiny huts. When the soldiers see a foreigner, they flee in all directions.

An outsider finds little criticism of Pol Pot or the Khmer Rouge.

"I am a supporter of the Khmer Rouge," said Or Ee, who works in the camp's hospital. "All the people here support the Khmer Rouge. Some people say Pol Pot was bad. For me, I did not see him kill people. I don't know about that."

He and others insisted that recruitment for the Khmer Rouge supply lines was voluntary.

It is a vital aspect of the guerrilla conflict, which one diplomat described as "a war of supply."

"If the resistance can continue to build supply routes into the country, if they can recruit, train and maintain a presence inside, then the Vietnamese are in trouble," he said.

Mr. Ngorn has been among those recruited.

"I have gone to the military camp," he said. "I have carried the rice and the military supplies. We walk for three days or a week. If the Vietnamese attack, the soldiers fight them and I hide myself in a good place."

He, too, said this work was mostly voluntary, but added: "Maybe some go because they are afraid. The ones who are afraid, maybe they remember how it was before."

As he talked to a reporter, a crowd of curious children and a few smiling adults grew outside the shade of the hut. Mr. Ngorn rose with his small son to leave.

"There are things I cannot tell you, the true things," he said apologetically. "I know many things, but I am very sorry that I cannot tell you."

## A Broader Education for Engineers MIT to Require Courses in Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences

**By Edward B. Fiske**  
*New York Times Service*

**CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts** — As the first step in a long-term effort to broaden the education of engineering students, undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be required to pursue more systematic study of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Starting with the freshman class next year, undergraduates will be required to take at least three courses that stress such fundamental academic themes as literary tradition and the origins of political institutions.

For the first time, they will be allowed to choose nontechnical disciplines, ranging from philosophy

to the role of women in society, as a minor field of study.

The changes were approved by a faculty vote May 20 after vigorous debate and student opposition. They are part of what Paul E. Gray, president of the institute, termed a "searching assessment and reformulation" of what engineers do and how they should be trained.

"A professional engineer can no longer be narrowly focused on technical interests," he said. "He lives and operates in a social system, and he needs to understand cultural and human values. Humanities courses cannot be viewed merely as frosting on the cake."

The changes are also meant, institute officials said, to dispel the notion that engineers are "technological mercenaries" who solve other people's problems. Another aim is to prepare more graduates for major policy-making posts in politics, business and other fields.

"Too many MIT graduates end up working for too many Princeton and Harvard graduates," said Ann F. Friedlaender, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science.

As the next step in the effort, courses are being planned in which students would study the social, political, economic and other consequences of technological developments. Prospective topics in these courses are to include economic competitiveness with Japan and the politics of the development of the hydrogen bomb.

The idea is to bridge the two worlds of the humanities, arts and social sciences on the one hand and engineering and society on the other. Margaret L.A. MacVicar, dean for undergraduate education, said of the courses in the next phase of the program, "The hope is that this will become a requirement."

The institute has about 4,500 undergraduates. Two-thirds of them, more than ever before, are enrolled in the School of Engineering and Computer Science.

Science and mathematics majors account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

## Rome Outlines War on Litter

**United Press International**

**ROME** — Rome's 208 sanitation workers were empowered Monday to issue on-the-spot fines to litterers ranging from 30,000 lire (\$23) to 700,000 lire. The minimum fine of 30,000 lire covers abuses such as tossing cigarette butts and other small bits of refuse on the streets.

The fine for leaving a bag of garbage on the street will be 50,000 lire and dumping a load of garbage or trash from 200,000 lire to a maximum 700,000 lire. City sanitation officials have installed big, bright yellow garbage cans because the old models — small, orange plastic containers attached to street signs — were small and constantly overloaded.

Some Romans think the campaign will not work. In a letter in Rome's *Il Messaggero* newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriela Alciani, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

## U.K. Demands Apology From Iran for Abduction

**The Associated Press**

**LONDON** — Britain said Monday it had demanded an apology from Iran for the one-day abduction of a British diplomat in Tehran and said Iran had "trumped up" a case against him.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said there was no foundation for charges against the diplomat, Edward Chaplin, who was abducted Thursday.

Sir Geoffrey expressed skepticism over Iranian claims that the action against Mr. Chaplin was not related to charges brought against Ali Qassemi, an Iranian vice consul in Manchester, England.

Mr. Qassemi, 29, has been charged with stoplighting, reckless driving and resisting arrest.

He was released on bail the same day that Mr. Chaplin was kidnapped.

"Frankly, it is very difficult to believe that they are not connected," Sir Geoffrey said. "It would be quite unjustifiable for them to be connected, but it

does look as if they have been trumped up in response to the charge on which their official in this country would stand trial."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described the Chaplin affair as outrageous and said pressure would be kept on Tehran.

The Foreign Office said Britain had demanded an explanation for the abduction and arrest of Mr. Chaplin.

An official said Britain had demanded an apology, as well as details of the charges the Iranians said they were bringing against Mr. Chaplin.

"We have made it clear both here and in Tehran that we are not prepared to wait indefinitely for an answer," the official said.

Mr. Chaplin, 36, was kidnapped by six armed men while driving in Tehran.

He was beaten in front of his wife and two children and held for 24 hours.

Iran has said he will be charged with unspecified offenses.

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# In Iran-Contra Hearings, Testimony Is Marked by Conflicts and Contradictions

**The Associated Press**  
 WASHINGTON — Joe Fernandez, a suspended CIA station chief, contradicted in testimony released Monday an assurance given to the House intelligence committee in October by the CIA's chief of covert operations that the agency had not aided a private resupply effort for Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Fernandez's comments, made in Friday's closed session of the House and Senate Iran-contra hearings, included his answers to questions by panel members, including Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia.

The 240 pages of testimony were released only after numerous passages were blacked out at the request of the CIA.

At one point, Mr. Nunn read from an Oct. 14, 1986, statement in which Clair George, the chief of CIA covert operations, told the intelligence panel: "The CIA is not involved directly or indirectly in arranging, directing or facilitating resupply missions coordinated by private individuals in support of the Nicaraguan Democratic resistance."

Mr. Fernandez responded: "I would have to disagree with that. My participation did facilitate because it provided the information needed for the delivering supplies by air."

The suspended station chief told the committee he had felt uncomfortable with his role as a go-between in the resupply operation, but had received directives from



Sam Nunn, left, Warren B. Rudman.

**'So they were arms dealers, and they were also flesh peddlers, were they not, Mr. Rodriguez?'**

— Warren B. Rudman



Felix I. Rodriguez

Washington telling him to keep up his activities.

Mr. Fernandez, also known by the pseudonym Tomas Castillo, told congressional investigators he had felt concerned last summer about the "unorthodox" role he was playing in the resupply operation and had suggested to Washington another way to coordinate the flights that would provide the CIA more distance from the operation.

He said he sought "to at least take me out of it—I am thinking in very personal terms—take me out of that unorthodox position I found myself in."

But in a cable sent July 12, the agency's Central American Task

Force, run by Alan Fiers, essentially told Mr. Fernandez not to change what he was doing.

Mr. Nunn, one of the principal questioners, said Mr. Fernandez's superior appeared to have been protecting himself while leaving the station chief "hanging out there by yourself."

Mr. Fernandez replied, "Well, Senator, there are times in this business when we realize that perhaps that is the way things work."

**Rampant Contradictions**  
 Don Morgan and Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported: One witness who worked for the private airlift did not disagree last

week when Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and vice chairman of the Senate committee, described the operations of that airlift in lurid terms:

"So, they were not only arms dealers, but they were making \$50,000 to \$60,000 on people who were risking their lives. So they were arms dealers, and they were also flesh peddlers, were they not, Mr. Rodriguez?"

"It would look like [that] with this paper, sir," answered Felix I. Rodriguez, a former CIA employee who had begun working with the secret airlift operation supporting the contras in September 1985, but soon became disgruntled.

One explanation for the conflicts and contradictions in the past four weeks of testimony in the Iran-contra affair may be simply that some witnesses are trying to cover up possible illegalities. But it is also evident that some are using their moment in the spotlight to rationalize their own actions, or continue old feuds.

A retired air force colonel, Robert C. Dutton, last week described Mr. Rodriguez as a "detriment" to the airlift operation who had used his influence with the Salvadoran military to make life difficult for Colonel Dutton and others.

Colonel Dutton said he believed Mr. Rodriguez was motivated by money—specifically a desire to get

control of a special emergency fund and "fuel account."

Colonel Dutton said there had been concern within the operation that Mr. Rodriguez was "feeding information" to journalists involved in a lawsuit against Colonel Dutton's superiors: Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, and a retired major general, Richard V. Secord.

But Mr. Rodriguez said he had placed an armed contra guard on General Secord's planes to prevent them from being "stolen from the contras."

Key witnesses frequently have given different versions of the same event.

Testifying on the first day of the hearings, for example, General Secord told of an all-night meeting in July 1985 in Miami at which Colonel North warned that limited contra funds might be "getting wasted, squandered, or even worse—some people might be lining their pockets."

The message, General Secord said, was directed at the two top contra leaders present: Adolfo Calero and Enrique Bermudez. Colonel North, General Secord continued, was raising the corruption issue as part of a broader plan to reduce Mr. Calero's role, set up the U.S.-run airlift in Central America and strengthen southern forces not under Mr. Calero's direct control.

But when Mr. Calero told the House and Senate committees of the same meeting two weeks later, he said he recalled no discussion of

corruption in the ranks of his Nicaraguan resistance group.

Mr. Calero also specifically denied General Secord's assertion that there had been a discussion of an airlift, much less the "common agreement" that General Secord said had been reached on the need for it.

The conflict surrounding the secret effort on behalf of the Nicaraguan rebels appears to have been political as well as monetary.

Testimony and documents introduced about the March 1986 visit of a retired U.S. Army major general, John K. Singlaub, to Costa Rica, for example, have raised puzzling questions that may be answered when Elliott Abrams, an assistant secretary of state, testifies starting Tuesday.

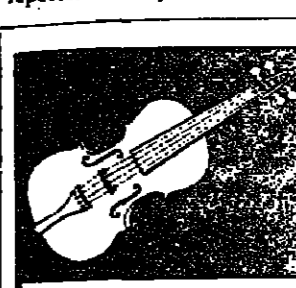
General Singlaub, an adviser to anti-Communist resistance movements around the world, made the trip at the urging of Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. The visit was an effort to bring a contra leader, Eden Pastora Gomez, into the cooperative framework of the Nicaraguan resistance.

General Singlaub testified that he had spoken to Mr. Abrams before setting off on this mission and that while Mr. Abrams "expressed some doubts that it could be done," he "posed no objections."

In fact, Mr. Pastora was at that time being dropped by the CIA with the support of Colonel North and Mr. Abrams, who considered him uncontrollable, according to other sources.

## Missing Funds Sought

An investigating judge in Geneva said Monday that the sultan of Brunei is seeking the return of a \$10 million donation for Nicaraguan rebels that was mistakenly deposited in the account of a wealthy Swiss businessman. The Associated Press reported Monday from Geneva.



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## With U.S. Help, Contras Have Improved but Still Make Serious Mistakes

By James LeMoyné  
 New York Times Service

**BOCAJ, Nicaragua** — As Sandinist rockets slammed into a rebel base near this lonely town on the northern border, radio messages intercepted by rebel listening posts brought more bad news.

The Sandinists were reinforcing an estimated 1,500 men in two elite battalions three miles (about five kilometers) away in the area of the Boca and Coco rivers, with elements of two other battalions. A major assault against the outnumbered rebels appeared likely.

That night, a Sandinist rocket blew five rebels off a nearby ridge, wounding all. A veteran patrol commander, code-named Rancho, was evacuated, spitting blood and moaning at the pain from shrapnel wounds. He had neglected to dig a fox-hole, and thus became one of the rebels' 50 dead and wounded in two weeks of fighting in the area.

The fight along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border was one of several pieces of evidence seen during a three-day trip with rebel forces last week that indicated that the U.S.-backed guerrillas, known as contras, have made some improvements.

At the same time, they are repeating serious political and tactical mistakes that increase the odds against them in their uphill struggle against the Sandinists.

While defending fixed positions easily reached by the government's Soviet-provided rockets and

artillery, the contras also were taking steady casualties in a pitched battle against the much stronger Nicaraguan Army.

"We have inflicted many casualties on the Sandinists, too, but it may be time to move to other positions," said Mike Lima, one of the contras' most senior combat commanders, as more Sandinist rockets exploded in the distance.

Despite their high-technology gadgetry, military training and sophisticated political talk, the contras still bear the marks of a traditional peasant guerrilla army—one that appears to be having serious adjustment problems in its first months of fighting after two years of sitting in base camps inside Honduras.

The contras have yet to show they can make the necessary transition to a politically and militarily shrewd fighting force. Rebel commanders admit the government is fighting effectively; they concede that the Sandinists may be inflicting as many casualties as they are receiving.

But although the Sandinists appear to have a steady supply of new recruits, the contras do not. Rebel commanders said recruiting was just keeping up with losses, even with forced recruitment, which is regarded among contra leaders as a politically damaging practice that must be stopped.

The rebels say a major problem is that northern Nicaragua has become a depopulated no-man's land, reducing the pool of young men.

Contra officials and diplomats who monitor the rebels say that if Congress renews U.S. assistance to the rebels later this year, it will take two to four more years of hard fighting for the contras to stand a chance of seriously weakening the Sandinists—principally by destroying the Nicaraguan economy.

If U.S. aid is cut off, contras and non-American diplomats say, the rebel forces would collapse.

In the border fighting, the contras' plan in the face of the Sandinist advance was to break up into smaller units and vanish into the hills, then to send teams behind Sandinist lines to shoot down helicopters and set up small ambushes. Instead, the contras ran into Honduras en masse and got into a static slugfest match they could not win.

At a small rebel camp during the battle, news arrived that a Sandinist unit might have infiltrated rebel lines and be approaching less than a mile away. In a combat situation, with more than 2,000 Sandinist troops known to be close by preparing to attack, the rebels had failed to take the basic step of putting out guard patrols.

As fighting continued at front-line contra positions, the rebels at a nearby weapons and communications center failed to take minimal security measures as night set in.

Three reporters discussed escape routes as young contras turned their transistor radio up to

full blast in the still night air. No one wanted to dig foxholes, a rebel commander said, because "we aren't accustomed to digging."

But the rebels have also defied predictions that they would show themselves to be a spent force. The Central Intelligence Agency has turned the contras into the best-equipped guerrilla force Latin America has ever seen. The rebel units visited recently carried computerized radio coding machines, U.S. Redeye anti-aircraft missiles and other sophisticated new equipment.

Rebel units rely on air drops by the CIA that diplomats say are flown out of Swan Island, a tiny Honduran isle in the Caribbean. CIA agents train and advise rebel commanders there and at rebel bases in southern Honduras, rebel officials and diplomats say.

The contras also showed a reporter a communications center where teams of American-trained rebels sat before the blinking green screens of their computer terminals, intercepting and decoding as many as 1,000 Sandinist radio messages a day.

As teams of mules hauled ammunition boxes outside, rebel radio operators relayed intercepted news of Sandinist troop movements by computerized encoders to rebel units in the field, which have their own computer encoding-decoding devices.

The rebels also carry U.S.-provided lists of targets, such as electrical towers, fuel dumps and bridges, to be attacked in the months ahead. The

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## India to Ship Food, Medicine To Rebel Area on Sri Lanka

**NEW DELHI** — India announced Monday that it intended to send an unarmed convoy of about 20 small ships to Sri Lanka's Jaffna Peninsula on Wednesday with food, fuel and medical supplies provided by the Indian Red Cross.

Sri Lankan troops have been battling Tamil separatist guerrillas on the peninsula for the past week. A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said journalists, photographers and television crews would be given facilities to accompany the unarmed ships. Sri Lanka was informed of the India's plans on Monday and was asked to cooperate.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan government responded coolly to the Indian proposal. The Foreign Ministry said the supplies were not necessary and that the means of delivery and distribution would have to be worked out.

"If, as professed, the government and people of India want to be of assistance," the Foreign Ministry statement said, "the government of Sri Lanka would consider receiving relief supplies intended for the Jaffna area purely in the interest of good neighborly relations."

An official Sri Lankan source said, however, that India's plan to distribute relief supplies in Jaffna was an infringement of Sri Lanka's

sovereignty "that we will have to oppose." He said the cabinet held an emergency meeting Monday and Parliament would have a similar session Tuesday to pass a joint resolution "saying it is an infringement of our sovereignty to bypass the government."

Asked if Sri Lanka would fire on an Indian flotilla bringing the supplies, he said: "No, we wouldn't oppose them with arms, that would be a break in diplomatic relations." India has strongly condemned Sri Lanka's offensive against the Tamil rebels, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week accused Colombo of slaughtering thousands of Sri Lankan citizens in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Colombo has denied Indian charges that it bombed and strafed civilians. It said 37 civilians have been killed during the military offensive along with 30 soldiers and 150 rebels.

The Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry also appeared to question New Delhi's plan for Indian Red Cross officials to distribute the supplies in Jaffna.

"The modalities of supply and distribution, it is suggested, could be worked out by representatives of both governments," a ministry statement said.

The exchange over the flotilla occurred as the government in Colombo reported that its troops had

captured the last rebel stronghold in Jaffna's northeast Vadamarachchi region, the major objective of the offensive.

"It's a very big blow for the terrorists," a government spokesman said.

But he admitted that another objective of the military action, the capture of a Tamil military commander, Velupillai Prabhakaran, had failed.

Journalists were not permitted to travel to the region to verify the situation.

However, the army lifted a week-long curfew in the rest of the Jaffna peninsula for 11 hours to allow the 800,000 inhabitants to buy supplies. It was an indication that the first stage of the government's operation to secure the peninsula was near completion.

It also said troops were distributing dry rations to civilians in Vadamarachchi and would soon lift a fuel embargo there.

Officials have said that seizing control of Vadamarachchi from an estimated 600 to 1,000 guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was the main objective of the operation.

In Colombo, President Junius R. Jayawardene, who has taken an increasingly tough line against the rebels in recent weeks, said he, his ministers and party colleagues would never allow the destruction of Sri Lanka's unity.



**In South Korea, a Mothers' March for Jailed Activists**  
About 60 mothers demanding the release of 150 student activists were arrested Monday in Seoul as they marched toward the city hall. In the front line of protesters was a 67-year-old woman whose grandson had been jailed for demonstrating against the government of President Chun Doo-hwan. Her headband says: "Down with Dictators." About 300 police took the women away on the spot.

## 8 Years After Defeat by Hanoi, a Resurgent Khmer Rouge

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

**TA NGOEC, Thailand** — Like many of his countrymen, Kun Ngorm lost several family members during the harsh four-year rule of the Cambodian strongman Pol Pot. But unlike most Cambodians, he remains under the control of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge administration, which holds sway in the Site 8 camp for displaced people near this small border town.

Thai soldiers guard the camp's perimeter, and international relief

organizations offer food and medical care in buildings near its front gate.

But along the narrow pathways deep inside the camp, which is crowded with 30,000 refugees, uniformed Khmer Rouge soldiers stroll openly, apparently on leave from the fighting just across the border.

Khmer Rouge organizers gather the refugees for regular political indoctrination sessions and, according to Mr. Ngorm and others, periodically recruit them as porters for their guerrilla army inside Cambodia.

Unlike guerrilla groups who control other camps along the border, the Khmer Rouge discourage contact with outsiders and, according to relief workers, forbid letter writing.

Eight years after being driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion, Pol Pot retains a fighting force estimated at 40,000 and a measure of international recognition as part of a rebel coalition backed by China, the United States and Cambodia's non-Communist neighbors in Southeast Asia.

Khmer Rouge leaders have maintained their international standing despite evidence that they killed more than a million Cambodians during their years in power.

A New York-based human rights group, the Cambodia Documentation Commission, has begun a campaign to have the Khmer Rouge tried for genocide before the International Court of Justice.

"The Khmer Rouge have done quite well," a Western diplomat said. "Here we are after all these years, with this same secretive organization under the same leadership, with considerable numbers of fighters still existing there in the jungle."

The Khmer Rouge army is believed to be having some success in its recruitment, not only among the refugees in its camps but within Vietnamese-controlled Cambodia.

"The Khmer Rouge can get in very far inside Cambodia," said Thon Thon, an official of the non-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, which is allied with the Pol Pot group in an uncomfortable rebel coalition.

"When the Vietnamese mistreat the Khmer people, the first ones the people find who will help them are the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Mr. Ngorm, now 30, was a student when Pol Pot came to power in 1975 and has spent his adult life under his control.

Looking at his son, 4, who stood

with his hand on Mr. Ngorm's knee, he said, "I want for him better than my life with Pol Pot, better than my life in this camp."

The Site 8 camp is the Khmer Rouge showpiece, and it is visibly

**'Here we are after all these years, with this same secretive organization under the same leadership.'**  
— A Western diplomat

freer than the terrorized Sa Kasw camp to which Pol Pot-controlled refugees were first transported in 1979.

But it is a more subdued and organized place than the bigger settlements that house 200,000 other refugees along the border, with their bazaars, warlords and black marketeers. These other settlements are controlled by the two other members of the Cambodian

rebel coalition, one loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the other to Mr. Thou's faction.

As a measure of the camp's tight organization, the International Committee for the Red Cross counted only a half-dozen violent incidents in the last year.

But aid officials worry about four smaller Khmer Rouge camps, where they have been permitted only occasional visits.

Within Site 8, the uniformed soldiers do not approach the administration buildings, where on Wednesdays the refugees line up with their ration cards for the weekly deliveries of rice, canned fish, flour, beans, cooking oil and salt.

Groups of Khmer Rouge soldiers in green canvas shoes, green uniforms and green Chinese-style caps stroll the pathways or lounge in the shade of the tiny huts. When the soldiers see a foreigner, they flee in all directions.

An outsider finds little criticism of Pol Pot or the Khmer Rouge.

"I am a supporter of the Khmer Rouge," said Or Ee, who works in the camp's hospital. "All the people here support the Khmer Rouge. Some people say Pol Pot was bad. For me, I did not see him kill people. I don't know about that."

He and others insisted on recruitment for the Khmer Rouge supply lines was voluntary.

It is a vital aspect of the conflict, which one diplomat described as "a war of supplies." "If the resistance can control the supply routes into the area, they can maintain a presence inside the Vietnamese area in trouble," he said.

Mr. Ngorm has been recruited into the camp, he said. "I have gone to the camp, but I have not worked there for three days or a week. I am waiting for a Vietnamese attack, and I will fight them and I will hide myself in a good place."

He, too, said this work was voluntary, but added, "I am here because they are afraid of me. The ones who are afraid of me remember how it was before."

As he talked to a reporter, a crowd of curious children and unsentimental adults grew outside the shade of the hut. Mr. Ngorm, with his small son, looked on.

"There are things I cannot say, the true things," he said apologetically. "I know many things, but I am very sorry that I cannot say them."

## A Broader Education for Engineers MIT to Require Courses in Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences

By Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times Service

**CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts** — As the first step in a long-term effort to broaden the education of engineering students, undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be required to pursue more systematic study of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Starting with the freshman class next year, undergraduates will be required to take at least three courses that stress such fundamental academic themes as literary traditions and the origins of political institutions.

For the first time, they will be allowed to choose nontechnical disciplines, ranging from philosophy

to the role of women in society, as a minor field of study.

The changes were approved by a faculty vote May 20 after vigorous debate and student opposition. They are part of what Paul E. Gray, president of the institute, termed a "searching assessment and reformulation" of what engineers do and how they should be trained.

"A professional engineer can no longer be narrowly focused on technical interests," he said. "He lives and operates in a social system, and he needs to understand cultural and human values. Humanities courses cannot be viewed merely as frosting on the cake."

The changes are also meant, institute officials said, to dispel the notion that engineers are "technological mercenaries" who solve other people's problems. Another aim is to prepare more graduates for major policy-making posts in politics, business and other fields.

Science and mathematics majors account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

As the next step in the effort, courses are being planned in which students would study the social, political, economic and other consequences of technological developments. Prospective topics in these courses are to include economic competitiveness with Japan and the politics of the development of the hydrogen bomb.

"The idea is to bridge the two worlds of the humanities, arts and social sciences on the one hand and engineering and society on the other," Margaret L.A. MacVicar, dean for undergraduate education, said of the program. "The hope is that this will become a requirement."

The institute has about 4,500 undergraduates. Two-thirds of them, more than ever before, are enrolled in the School of Engineering and Computer Science.

"Too many MIT graduates end up working for too many Princeton and Harvard graduates," said Ann F. Friedlander, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science.

## Rome Outlines War on Litter

United Press International

**ROME** — Rome's 208 sanitation workers were empowered Monday to issue on-the-spot fines to litterers ranging from 30,000 lire (\$23) to 700,000 lire. The minimal fine of 30,000 lire covers abuses such as tossing cigarette butts and other small bits of refuse on the streets.

The fine for leaving a bag of garbage on the street will be 50,000 lire and dumping a load of garbage or trash from 200,000 lire to a maximum 700,000 lire. City sanitation officials have installed big, bright yellow garbage cans because the old models — small, orange plastic containers attached to street signs — were small and constantly overloaded.

Some Romans think the campaign will not work. In a letter in Rome's *Il Messaggero* newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

## U.K. Demands Apology From Iran for Abduction

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — Britain said Monday it had demanded an apology from Iran for the one-day abduction of a British diplomat in Tehran and said Iran had "trumped up" a case against him.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said there was no foundation for charges against the diplomat, Edward Chaplin, who was abducted Thursday.

Sir Geoffrey expressed skepticism over Iranian claims that the action against Mr. Chaplin was not related to charges brought against Ali Qassemi, an Iranian vice consul in Manchester, England.

Mr. Qassemi, 29, has been charged with shoplifting, reckless driving and resisting arrest.

He was released on bail the same day that Mr. Chaplin was kidnapped.

does look as if they have trumped up in response to a charge on which their official this country would stand trial.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described the Chaplin affair as outrageous and said pressure would be kept on Tehran.

The Foreign Office said Britain had demanded an explanation for the abduction and arrest of Mr. Chaplin.

"We have made it clear both in and in Tehran that we are not prepared to wait indefinitely for an answer," the official said.

Mr. Chaplin, 36, was kidnapped by six armed men while driving in Tehran.

He was beaten in front of his wife and two children and held for 24 hours.

Iran has said he will be charged with unspecified offenses.

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# ISRAEL: Combination of Fierce Pride and Fear Fuels Hostility in West Bank Towns

(Continued from Page 1)

ters, you can see all the symptoms of a twilight war, an intercommunal strife that has nothing to do with diplomatic initiatives and that renders them totally superfluous.

"We are now faced not with the old notion of the Israeli-Arab conflict involving external forces and governments," he says, "but we are coming closer to a civil war of two competing nationalisms in the land west of the River Jordan."

Most of the estimated 60,000 Jews who have settled in the occupied territories are, like Ofra Moses, not messianic ideologues but middle-class suburban commuters. They are being sucked into the conflict by circumstances and by their own instinctive belief that Jews should have the right to reside anywhere in the biblical Land of Israel.

They have come into conflict with a new generation of Palestinians who, like Mousa Hanafi, either were born or have come of age during the 20 years of Israeli occupation.

Many Israelis dreamed that two decades of contact between Arab and Jew would blur the lines of hostility and create the beginning of understanding.

Instead, they have given birth to young people who are more militant, more frustrated and more desperate than their elders and more inclined to lash out with whatever meager weapons they can employ.

An important element in this conflict is that neither side recognizes the legitimate claims of the other, or even the other's humanity.

Thus for many young Palestinians, Ofra Moses was not a young mother seeking to raise her children in fresh surroundings, but a foe usurping their land. Likewise, to many Jewish settlers, Mousa Hanafi was not a gifted young student, but an enemy manipulated by terrorist elements.

There are souls on fire on the West Bank, Arabs and Jews, some of them reluctant combatants, others eager warriors. This is a look at a few of them and the battlefields on which they struggle.

The town of Alfei Menashe, population 2,500, is only four years old. Houses are still under construction, streets are being laid and the new community swimming pool and tennis courts have just opened. The guard post near the welcoming sign at the front entrance is about the only visible evidence that this is a West Bank Jewish settlement.

Houses start at \$100,000 and most of the 500 families who live in Alfei Menashe are Israeli-style yuppies rather than Zionist pioneers. They are likely to carry credit cards rather than hoes. Handguns, a common sight at many settlements, are hard to find here.

The number of Jewish settlers in the occupied territories has nearly doubled since 1983, according to the West Bank Data Project run by Mr. Bevenist. This has happened despite the fact that, since the formation of a coalition government of "national unity" in 1984, there has been a virtual freeze on new settlements and many old ones are rapidly expanding.

Unlike some of the Jewish settlements, relations between Alfei Menashe and its Arab neighbors have always been reasonable, if not warm.

But the death of Ofra Moses changed all that, changed the feeling of security that the settlers once



At the Western Wall in Jerusalem, Jewish settlers celebrate the anniversary of victory in the 1967 Six-Day War.

enjoyed and damaged the good will between neighbors.

"I don't like what is happening to me," says Nili Priel, a high school history teacher who lives in Alfei Menashe with her husband, an insurance agent; and two young children. "I don't want to behave toward the Arabs as the goyim behaved toward us. I don't want to hate them. I just want to live quietly like before."

Mrs. Priel has been a lifelong member of the Labor Party, the more Jewish of Israel's two main political blocs, and she estimates that Labor once commanded the support of perhaps 40 percent of the population in Alfei Menashe. But she and her friends are beginning to move to the right.

"It's amazing, but all your feelings change, even your politics," she says. "I am angry and I am afraid and it's not a nice feeling."

For the 12,000 Arabs of Kalkiya, life also has changed.

After Ofra Moses' death, Jewish vigilantes armed with automatic weapons descended on the city, smashing shops and car windows and burning nearby fields. There have been a number of firebomb incidents since, and the vigilantes have returned several times.

Six residents have been arrested for alleged terrorism, and Kalkiya has been under military curfew for extended periods, its shops shuttered, its roads cut off by army checkpoints.

Despite the increased military presence, the leaders of Alfei Menashe complain they are not getting adequate protection. Mayor Shlomo Catan says he was surprised to wake up one night two weeks ago and discover that army patrols had been withdrawn from the area near where the Moses family had been attacked.

If the army will not patrol the area, he complains, it should authorize settlers to form local civil guards to protect themselves. Such

units are commonplace inside Israel proper but generally are prohibited in the occupied territories for fear of setting off confrontations between Jews and Arabs.

Mr. Catan says he feels unfairly constrained but will not take the law into his own hands. There are others, however, who have no such qualms.

On a recent morning outside Shmuel Ben Yishai's apartment building there sat a group Volvo with a shattered windshield. The night before, on the main road from Jerusalem, someone hiding inside the Debasis refugee camp lobbed a rock at its windshield, a common occurrence after dark.

Each morning for the last two months Mr. Ben Yishai and several dozen other Jews have armed themselves with handguns, lead pipes and wooden clubs and headed out in cars in groups of four or five to patrol the main highway from Mr. Ben Yishai's home at Kiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement outside the Arab city of Hebron, to Jerusalem.

They call themselves The Committee for Safe Traveling. The army calls them vigilantes.

At times the "committee" does more than merely patrol. When an Israeli bus was stoned in the center of the Arab town of Halhoul last month, vigilantes set up a roadblock and roamed the area. The next morning, residents found that the windshields of 20 cars had been smashed.

Such incidents are increasingly common in this area and those responsible are seldom caught.

"The army isn't doing its job so we are helping them," says Mr. Ben Yishai, cradling his baby daughter in his arms. "The Arabs are afraid of us. You can see on their faces. They know we have no problem protecting ourselves. The stick is the best weapon, not the gun. The Arab knows you will think twice

before using the gun, but not to smash his face with a stick."

Mr. Ben Yishai is a member of Kach, Rabbi Meir Kahane's far-right political party, which advocates the forced expulsion of all Arabs from the biblical Land of Israel.

The party commands the support of perhaps 3 percent of the Israeli electorate. But it includes somewhere between 20 and 30 percent in this settlement, where many perceive themselves as besieged by both hostile Arabs and an uncaring, ambivalent government.

There is no welcome sign outside the Calandria refugee camp near Ramallah, but instead a 20-foot-high (six-meter) chain-link fence stretching along a 300-yard strip between the camp and the main highway.

The fence is designed to protect cars from rock throwers. Each year, residents say, the Israeli authorities have made it a little higher.

Calandria wears its scars proudly. Residents like to show visitors the youth center that has been boarded up and ringed with barbed wire since 1981 when someone tried to show a film deemed anti-Israeli by the authorities.

Seven houses have been demolished or had rooms sealed after occupants were arrested for alleged terrorism.

The occupation authorities contend that Israeli rule of the West Bank and Gaza is a success story. While still below Israeli levels, the standard of living there has quadrupled in 20 years, infant mortality rates have been halved. There are five universities; before 1967, there were none.

The universities were built with outside funds, mostly from the Arab and Western world, and millions of dollars have flowed into the territories from Palestinians working the oil fields of the Arab emirates.

Between 90,000 and 120,000 Arab laborers travel to Israel every day for work, at least partly because there has been little investment in industry and centers of

employment on the West Bank under Israeli occupation.

The authorities are now engaged in a cooperative effort with Jordan's King Hussein to further improve the quality of life and produce moderate local leaders beholden to Hussein and not to the outlawed PLO.

Part of this strategy is a tough crackdown on those considered PLO operatives, including a revival of practices such as six-month administrative detentions and forced expulsion.

But none of this seems to have succeeded in pacifying the new generation of Palestinian students. Call it the frustration of rising expectations, as the Israeli authorities do, or resistance to an oppressive occupation, as the Palestinians describe it.

Either way, both sides concede it is tangible, angry, and increasing, especially at the universities and at the 28 refugee camps that dot the territories.

In December, a 16-year-old schoolboy in Ramallah ran up behind an Israeli soldier, shouted "Long live Palestine," and plunged a short-handled ax into the back of the soldier's head.

Not long before that, a pregnant 24-year-old Arab mother in Hebron was shot dead trying to slit the throat of a soldier with a kitchen knife. In February, an Arab taxi driver was shot dead by soldiers he tried to run down with his car.

The incidents, all of them in broad daylight, suggest a shift in the nature of the struggle. No long-

er is the army fighting professional terrorists imported from outside the West Bank. Now, according to General Ehud Barak, the army's deputy chief of staff, about 80 percent of violent incidents are initiated locally, most of them by Palestinian youths.

The army and the youths are locked into a vicious cycle, with each incident leading to a military response, which in turn often triggers another attack.

After Mousa Hanafi's death, the army ordered Bir Zeit University closed for four months. Students seized Mr. Hanafi's body from a morgue to prevent the Israelis from ordering a quiet midnight burial.

They wrapped him in a Palestinian flag and burned him in full political splendor outside his hometown of Rafah, where the funeral set off another day of rioting and tear gas.

"These kids have grown up in a sense with the barrel of the gun over their noses," says Daoud Kuttab, a Palestinian newspaper editor. "So from their limited point of view, they believe might is right, that if you have power you can rule the world. The army may have the guns, but they have stones and they have numbers. The army patrol may pass by every four hours, but for the rest of the time the kids rule the streets."

In many ways the future of the young Palestinians is a dead end. Opportunities for skilled professionals such as doctors, lawyers and engineers are limited on the West Bank.

For most, their fate will be decided on the West Bank because they have no place else to go.

□

In a small office in one of Calandria's training centers, 10 Palestinians aged 14 through 23 — six males and four females — gathered to talk about the occupation and themselves, speaking on condition that their last names not be used.

All but one said he or she had thrown rocks or bottles at Israeli soldiers or at cars, and all said they would do it again. Five had been arrested and others had close friends or relatives who had been. Most said the only Israelis they ever met were soldiers and police.

They throw rocks, they say, because they have no way of effectively protesting the occupation. There have been no local elections here in 11 years, ever since a group of PLO mayors were swept into office and later deposed by the Israelis.

They feel they have no control over their lives or their political fate, so they lash out. If they had guns and bullets, they say, they would use them.

"We have felt insecure ever since we were born," says Samaa, 23, a Bir Zeit student. "Violence is the only way the whole world will see us and hear us. They see as terrorists, but this way is the only way."

How do they feel about the death of Ofra Moses? The answers are uniformly harsh.

"We do not want to kill women and children, but all Israelis are enemies to us," says Abir, 23. "They are creating a sort of retaliation by killing children, men and women in the occupied territories and in the camps in Lebanon. They have killed thousands of us with their guns and their cluster bombs, so it is hard to feel sad when one of them dies."

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## OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22-23, 1987.

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political controversy in South Africa since they quit their whites-only National Congress. The group is

discredit, him and his brothers.

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Red Faces in Red Square

Suddenly an incident that looks at first glance like a stunt — the young West German pilot's landing in a civilian plane in Red Square — becomes a major political event in Mikhail Gorbachev's Kremlin.

It is not some sort of rigged event we do not know about, the starting solo flight by 19-year-old Mathias Rust in a Cessna 172... But this was not the first intrusion. In 1978 and again in 1983 South Korean airliners wandered deep into Soviet airspace.

what turned out to be its way to Moscow. It is just possible that the restless, modernizing Mr. Gorbachev, keen to the uses of power, had been wishing for such an occasion to move out the old-guard defense minister, Marshal Sergei Sokolov, 75, whom he inherited when he became party general secretary two years ago.

## The Protectionist Weed

Poisonous protectionism is spreading in the U.S. Congress. Practically speaking, the foreign trade bill that the Senate Finance Committee has considered is hardly distinguishable from the House version.

The Gephardt plan, which amends the section of the law dealing with unfair competition, also strips presidential authority. It virtually orders the president to impose still import curbs against countries with allegedly unfair practices and large surpluses in trade with the United States.

## \$35 Billion, the Easy Way

If all American taxpayers paid all their federal income taxes, the budget deficit would shrink overnight by two-thirds. More than \$100 billion escapes collection each year.

budget meant letting taxpayers off the hook. Income tax compliance dropped from 86.5 percent in 1980 to 81.5 percent in 1986, and no wonder.

## Other Comment

### The Beating of a Diplomat

It was difficult initially to establish who was responsible for the beating and abduction of Edward Chaplin, Britain's second-ranking diplomat (in Tehran). It is now clear that it was the work of the Iranian government itself.

full diplomatic immunity because of charges brought against another for actions not covered by immunity is a heinous breach of what constitutes normal behavior between normal governments.

### Small Test of Soviet Doctrine

Warsaw Pact leaders published a document on military doctrine which contains two ideas that might help to improve the international climate. Both need to be tested in practice.

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## OPINION

# The Gulf: A Tough Beat for America to Police

By Stansfield Turner

The Strait of Hormuz to fire at passing ships; and they have mines that could be placed in the strait.

**America cannot walk away from the Gulf, but it must keep a cool head and open eyes.**

The missile boats take a lot longer than aircraft to get near their targets. To minimize the costs of point defense, the plan is for tankers to move in small convoys.

ought to understand this danger. The first step of providing defense for shipping may do the job, but it would be foolish to count on it.

The Iranians will be as aggressive as America to fulfill its role. But Americans must not let themselves be driven by anger or political pressures.

They too are committed to the defense of some of the tankers in the Gulf. They face similar dilemmas about what to do if their forces are attacked.

Whether Iran will risk attacking a U.S. ship is not a question of U.S. ship it would not want to predict. We Americans have been abysmally poor at reading the Iranian mentality over the last 10 years or so.

The writer, a retired navy admiral and former director of central intelligence, is working on a book, "Terrorism and Democracy." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

# The Flukes That Scuttle Theories

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — The strategic balance is finely calculated in weapons systems and numbers, but a tiny Cessna sports plane piloted by a West German teenager flies through 400 miles of Soviet air-defense systems.

The superpowers frighten the world and Washington says warships flying the American flag are enough to assure the safety of shipping in the Gulf oil artery.

High technology creates fantastic new prospects advancing the prestige and power of nations, but... the American space shuttle Challenger exploded and a reactor at Chernobyl spread radioactive dust around the world.

Mr. Gore, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was addressing the 3,000 delegates to the seventh annual Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Some serious problems remain in what began as an effort to roll back the military clock to Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in the mid-1970s.

If there is to be any arms reduction, a start has to be made someplace. To start with intermediate-range missiles was not logical; it was simply how things evolved.

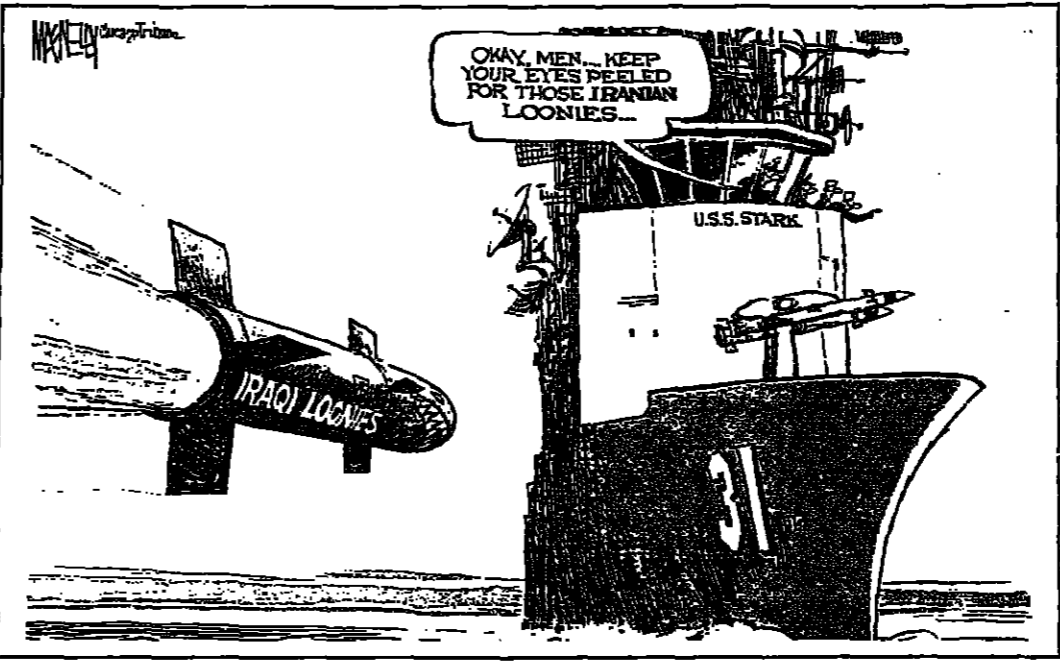
Now the West Germans are nervous that they will be left as the nuclear firebreak, in the words of the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, which infuriates Helmut Kohl.

NATO, like a superzetter, is cumbersome and hard to turn around. At the moment, it has proved incapable of answering new Soviet proposals, which are coming at a dizzying pace.

It is just not possible for the Western alliance to bog down now and fritter away the expectations. That would be as destructive to Western cohesion as anything the Russians could do.

Now there may be a chance. Mr. Gore has come up with a framework of steps that could galvanize a hopeful Western response.

Soviet and American leaders are encouraging the world to look for a turnaround in the confrontation. Accidents have happened, and with the plane in Moscow and the attack on the Stark, the two big powers reached mutual intransigence. Now both must move on to bring the existing war plans closer to the hopes of peace.



## A UN Flotilla Could Help Keep the Peace

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The Gulf is critically important not only to Western ships but to those of India, Brazil, Japan, South Korea and a host of other countries.

The Russians have proposed a form of joint patrols with the United States, a suggestion rejected out of hand by President Reagan. A better approach would be for the matter to be referred to the United Nations Security Council.

It would be best if the superpower navies stayed out of this. They have a way of stirring up hostile passions. But many other nations could contribute to such a force.

ing radio frequencies and integrating a command structure. UN forces have an ethos of peace-keeping, of holding fire in the face of provocation, of mediating between hostile forces.

A UN Navy would not necessarily ensure peace in the Gulf, but it would make it more difficult for Iran and Iraq to spread their war to innocent outsiders.

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## A Dirty Job That Might Have Been Avoided

By Jim Fain

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is doing the right thing in the Gulf, but for the wrong reason. Without energy independence — and America is not moving in that direction — the oil under his administration — the oil must be kept flowing.

Mitchell knew better long before the Japanese proved him right at Pearl Harbor and Singapore. Ships cannot survive without air cover. Providing it in the Gulf demands land bases.

Blue-water admirals persist in the conceit that surface ships can be made invulnerable. General Billy Mitchell knew better long before the Japanese proved him right at Pearl Harbor and Singapore. Ships cannot survive without air cover.

## Loosening the Leash on Eastern Europe

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Ever since the Red Army took over in World War II, Eastern Europe has been the region where Moscow held on, preaching Communist solidarity and practicing Soviet control.

Why would a Soviet leader become spokesman for the region's liberalization, a development carrying with it the possibility — one that became real in the time of an earlier reformer, Nikita Khrushchev — of party crisis and popular upheaval?

The West is full of alarms that Mr. Gorbachev is intent on separating Europeans from the United States and from each other. President Ronald Reagan conceded to foreign interviews last week that it worried him that some opinion polls in Western Europe find Mr. Gorbachev more popular and credible than he is.

Mr. Gorbachev is regarded by some as a bit crude in his impatience for Eastern Europe's freedom. For instance, he reiterated to the interviewees his belief that Germany should be reunited and the Berlin Wall should come down.

### IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1912: Warships for Peace

NEW YORK — [A Herald editorial says:] Representative Foss of Illinois has made a very convincing presentation of the case for two battleships at the beginning of the debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

But there should be no question of cutting and running. Unlike his theatrics in Grenada, Nicaragua and Beirut, this is big business. We must face this chore with adequate force, resolve and military skill.

#### 1937: At Japan's Helm

TOKYO — Prince Komey, President of the Japanese House of Peers, was received by Emperor Hirohito [on June 1] and left the Imperial Palace an hour later announcing that he would attempt to form a new government.

THE WASHINGTON POST

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OPINION

An 8-Point Prescription For Dealing With AIDS

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The administration in Washington is opposed to making sure that a representative of the homosexual community is named to a panel to study the AIDS plague and what it might mean for the country. This shows vividly that the people who run the government have not faced reality.

America is in a deadly epidemic, and national disaster will be the price of prejudice, piousness or self-delusion. Only the enlistment of all physical, moral, financial and medical assets, as well as some common sense, can begin to meet the danger. This means involvement of everybody concerned, including homosexuals.

Will a candidate for the presidency who does not tell Americans the details

ON MY MIND

of his plans for dealing with AIDS be acceptable to the voters? I hope not.

But why wait? If the Reagan administration is capable of thinking and acting and leading, it can show it now.

The literature on AIDS, both medical and social, is full of good, workable ideas. But the government seems unwilling to find people who will pull these separate ideas together and to give those people the power to act.

Two approaches are needed simultaneously. One is to persuade people in danger, particularly homosexuals, bisexuals and those who have had sexual intercourse with them, to be tested to determine if they have the virus that causes AIDS. If they do have it, they face the ethical decision on abstaining from sexual intercourse with the uninfected.

At the same time, the government must commit itself to presidential speeches but to plans, action, burdens and sacrifices. These would include:

1. A central federal AIDS office, with financial resources and clout, to pull together all the national and state efforts, to set priorities and settle the inevitable conflicts for funds and attention. It must have a director and a board composed of scientists and public figures who command the respect and attention of the nation. If the battle is to be fought, it has to be led — something Washington has failed to do against either illegal drugs or AIDS.
2. Facing the burden of the huge costs of research and care. New taxes will be needed, as well as much more money from business. Thousands of companies could follow the example of the Forbes magazines, which contributed \$1 million.
3. Tough laws prohibiting discrimination against AIDS sufferers or virus carriers in jobs, housing and education. Protecting the afflicted is in the self-interest of a nation that needs their help to fight the plague.
4. Mandatory testing only where it makes sense. Trying to force tests on all the afflicted is impossible and self-defeating. But medical examination for contagious diseases is already demanded for immigrants, and President Reagan has said that AIDS testing will be added to the list. Government employees should volunteer for testing to create an atmosphere of society's strong approval.
5. Much more money allocated for drug addiction prevention and treatment. Drug addicts who use infected needles are becoming a steeply increasing danger. In New York, 36 percent of AIDS sufferers are addicts.
6. The black population is particularly threatened; white addicts usually have enough money for fresh needles. Already black babies fill most of the crisis in the AIDS pediatric wards, sentenced to death by the dirty needles of addict parents.
7. Drug addicts are usually too far gone to worry about the morality of taking AIDS tests. But many of them wind up in jail, usually for robbery. They should be kept there until their drug habits are broken. If they return to drug use after release, they should be sent back.
8. Prostitution suddenly is a priority public health matter. Prostitutes of both sexes endanger themselves and others too often to be tolerated in a plague. Those who frequent prostitutes are also now dangerous. Both prostitutes and customers should be subject to arrest and the publicity that goes with it.
9. Re-examination of privacy regulations. I know of one doctor who discovered the AIDS virus in a male minor and was legally forbidden by the mother of the patient to inform him. The boy was sleeping with a steady girlfriend. The mother did not care. When does privacy become necessary to murder? Doctors and lawyers should take a new look at their standards, quickly. So should legislators.

Some of these points are unpleasant to read or write, particularly those that may touch on civil liberties. Better now and minimally, rather than later, when, with fear, disregard for liberties may grow even faster than the spread of the disease.

The New York Times

The Duty of Victims

WE now have tests for the presence of the AIDS virus that are as efficient and reliable as almost any diagnostic test in medicine. There are those who would prefer ambiguity to certainty. However, a person who is at risk and refuses to have himself tested must behave as though he had been tested and found positive. To do otherwise is cowardice compounded by hypocrisy with wrongdoing.

Moral responsibility is the burden of the sick as well as the healthy.

— Willard Gaylin, president of the Hastings Center, a public-policy institute, in The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Ships in the Gulf: Needed Presence or Provocation?

The Washington Post editorial "A Target in the Gulf: Important Business" (May 20) pictures the United States as having embarked "on a quiet but momentous strategy," which will end the Iran-Iraq war by "intervening on Iraq's side."

The strategy may be momentous but it will turn out to be anything but quiet and probably a disaster if not terminated. President Reagan's statement at the memorial service for the victims of the USS Stark was correct. "Were a hostile power ever to dominate this strategic region and resources, it would become a choke-point for freedom." U.S. naval forces belong in the area for that purpose. But no power is moving toward dominating the Gulf.

A week earlier, Patrick E. Tyler of The Washington Post (JHT, May 6) quoted a Kuwaiti official as declaring as "negligible" the damage caused by the recently intensified Iranian attacks. Such damage has been characteristic of the "tanker war." The flow of oil to the West has not been impaired.

The United States has supported its friends in the region by selling members of the Gulf Cooperation Council enormous quantities of sophisticated "defensive" weapons, far beyond what is needed to cope with an enemy capable of inflicting only negligible damage on shipping.

The council (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) was organized in 1981. Its combined annual defense outlay is about \$25 billion, and its members are supposed to regard an attack on one as an attack on all.

general to appoint an international commission to confer with the parties; this was an important idea, but it does not go far enough to contain the deteriorating situation in the Gulf.

Since the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has an "unpublished eight-point plan to resolve the conflict," he should take a bold initiative by calling an urgent meeting of the Security Council under Article 99 of the UN Charter.

In disclosing his plan, he could recommend to the council that it invoke Chapter VII of the charter (on sanctions) in ordering both Iraq and Iran to observe an immediate cease-fire on all fronts.

In 1960, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld convened the Security Council under Article 99 to deal with the crisis in the Congo, a much lesser threat to international peace and security than the Iran-Iraq war.

ALI NAMDAR, Munich.

Regarding the failure of the French to respond to the U.S. appeal for aid in the Gulf, all I have to say is, "Lafayette, where are you?"

ELEANOR PERREAU, Versailles, France.

Well, America nearly has its 600-ship navy. But if a modern guided-missile frigate cannot protect itself from a single missile, one wonders if the architects of this wonderful improvement in U.S. forces are living in a comic-book reality. In the apparent absence of enough Admiral Rambos to command the fleets,

All of His Wonderful Work Did Not Save Him in the End

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Last summer he returned to Turin. For 30 years he managed a paint factory and wrote when he could. His recollections are remarkable — literate, wise, insightful, sweet. His contained, spare language lacked self-pity and evoked what the critic Irving Howe called "moral poise." He assumed an unstated platform: He had been there — there, to that place! He knew certain things. Holocaust survivors, especially literary ones, are like Old Testament prophets in reverse: They have not touched the face of God, but of the devil. Their knowledge is unsurpassed.

He did not use that knowledge to reprimand or scold, but to soothe and comfort. Even in his Auschwitz memoirs, his belief in the primacy of work asserted itself. He expunged the mockery from the words inscribed over Auschwitz's gate, *Arbeit Macht Frei* (Work Makes You Free), and proclaimed its literal truth. "Loving your work... represents the best, most concrete approximation of happiness on earth," he wrote.

And we, the growing legion of Levi addressees, believed that. He seemed so happy, and why shouldn't he be? His all-important work seemed to be going well. Retired from the paint factory, nurtured by his adored Piedmont region of Italy, he wrote books that were extolled.

He had come through his past, learning from it but seemingly not crippled by it. He wrote about work, no longer about Auschwitz. Philip Roth went to Turin to interview him. The interview fairly chirped with Mr. Roth's happy envy. Mr. Levi emphasized work. Surely, the Nobel Prize awaited him.

I heard a story once. A Polish physician, a Jew, fled into the woods when the Germans came. Sometimes he came into a town to treat someone, always fearing he would be caught. Occasionally, he came face-to-face with Germans, but always stared them down. For four years, he subsisted on very little but courage.

After the war, the man came to America. He found work, raised a family, retired and moved to Florida. One day he encountered a meter maid. He froze. He became afraid of the police, of bureaucrats, of even going down to the motor vehicle bureau for his license. Authority terrified him. The past, long gone and conquered, leaped into the present and became the future.

Maybe that is what happened with Mr. Levi. I thought I knew him from his books and interviews. He created a theology of industriousness for the skeptical. There was no hint he had built a church from which he was absenting himself.

Arbeit Macht Frei: The words over the Auschwitz gate were a lie twice over — there and then, or later and somewhere else. Primo Levi threw himself down the stairs in Turin. He had not survived Auschwitz after all.

Washington Post Writers Group.

MEANWHILE

of it when it is fruitful and rewarding. And then in April, in Turin where he lived most of his life, he threw himself down a stairwell and died. He was 67.

During the war, he had been a guerrilla fighter. Captured, he foolishly, almost spitefully, declared his Jewishness and was sent to Auschwitz, the huge extermination camp with its subsidiary camps. Mr. Levi, a chemist, was assigned to a laboratory. He spent 10 months in that place, more being shuttled around East-

GENERAL NEWS

B.H. Haggin, Music Critic, Dies at 86; Was Noted for His Clean, Clear Prose

By Tim Page  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — B.H. Haggin, 86, an American music critic noted for his strong convictions and clean, clear prose, died Friday after a short illness.

In a career that spanned 70+ decades, Mr. Haggin contributed articles on music and dance to a variety of publications. From 1939 to 1957, he was the music critic for The Nation.

His books included "A Book of the Symphony," "Music on Records," "Music for the Man Who Enjoys Hamlet," "Conversations With Toscanini," "The New Listener's Companion and Record Guide," and "Music and Ballet: 1973-1983."

Mr. Haggin's early writing is generally considered to be his best. At a time when music criticism tended to be flowery, his sharp prose came as a bracing surprise.

But many found his opinions narrow. He had no sympathy for 20th-century music, he deplored Bartok, Schoenberg, Ives, most of the works of Berg, and virtually everyone who came after them. He worshiped certain artists, notably Toscanini, at the expense of all others.

He was born in New York and published his first article in 1923. He was the music critic of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle from 1934 to 1937. From 1946 to 1949, he wrote a column about music on the radio for The New York Herald Tribune.

Frank Carlson, 94, Politician From Kansas

CONCORDIA, Kansas (UPI) — Frank Carlson, 94, a former Republican senator who helped persuade General Eisenhower to run for president and was the only Kansas ever to serve in the state legislature, both houses of Congress and as governor, died Saturday.

Mr. Carlson who retired from the U.S. Senate in 1969, died at St. Joseph Hospital, where he had been living in a minimum care unit since 1985.

In the 27 times he ran for office, whether for the legislature, governor or Congress, Mr. Carlson never lost an election. He served two terms in the state house and from 1932 to 1934 was state chairman of the Republican Party.

He ran for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1934 and was re-elected five times. He was elected governor of Kansas in 1945 and re-elected in 1948.

Baron Léon Lambert, 58, Belgian Financier

BRUSSELS (AP) — Baron Léon Lambert, 58, a driving force behind one of Belgium's top financial institutions, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, died here Thursday.

He had headed the company for 38 years. He brought it from the brink of bankruptcy after World War II to the forefront of the Belgian business world.

His great grandfather Samuel

founded the Banque Lambert in 1840. His grandfather Léon was an adviser to King Leopold II at the turn of the century.

Frank Licht, 71, Ex-Rhode Island Governor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (UPI) — Frank Licht, 71, a former governor of Rhode Island, died of cancer Saturday.

Mr. Licht was elected governor in 1968, defeating the incumbent, John H. Chafee, now a U.S. senator. He served two terms before deciding in 1972 to return to his law practice.

Other deaths:

Hugh F. Costigan, 72, an American Jesuit priest who spent 40 years in the Western Pacific as a missionary, founding a school on the island of Ponape in the Carolines, of cancer Thursday in New York City.

Leontina General William E. Harrison, 91, who headed the United Nations armistice delegation in the Korean War, Monday in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He was a direct descendant of President William Henry Harrison.

Lucille Olenoski, 67, leader of the ensemble music of the Baroque, Saturday in Chicago of injuries she suffered in a car accident.

Tark Murphy, 71, a trombonist who played traditional jazz, of cancer Saturday in San Francisco. He was also a jazz historian who transcribed into music thousands of songs that had never been written down.

Briton Tried to Kill Opponent Of Apartheid, Botswana Says

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A Briton who said he was working for the South African security services is being held by the authorities in Botswana, charged with the attempted murder of a South African anti-apartheid activist, Ronald Watson.

The Briton, who appeared in court in Botswana, said his name was Steven Burnett and described himself as a British intelligence agent.

He told the chief magistrate, Gabriel Rwelengera, that he had been sent to Botswana by the South African authorities to kill Mr. Watson, whom he described as an activist of the underground African National Congress. The group is fighting to end South Africa's system of racial separation.

Speaking by telephone this weekend from Gaborone, where he said he was in hiding, Mr. Watson said he managed to overpower and disarm the gunman, who had fired two shots at him. He said he feared another attempt on his life.

The South African police have declined to comment, describing the allegation as "completely a security matter."

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Botswana confirmed that Mr. Burnett was a British citizen and said he visited Botswana frequently from South Africa, where he had lived since 1982.

Mr. Watson and his three brothers have been at the center of a political controversy in South Africa since they quit their whites-only rugby club 12 years ago to join a black club in the racially conservative city of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Watson said he believed that the South African security police had set out first to isolate, then discredit, him and his brothers.



Ronald Watson

NOTES ON A CENTURY

The IHT's Paris Conference: New Issues for a New Era



Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of West Germany, delivered the closing speech.

What new issues will preoccupy leading politicians and industrialists as we end our century?

This forward-focused question provoked thoughtful and occasionally heated debate among 200 attendees during the three-day IHT Centennial Conference last month. Participants included prominent business men and women, politicians, academics and journalists, many destined to be key decision-makers in the coming decades.

Overall conclusions were tentative. In a trenchant valedictory speech, Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, concluded that it was hard to discern an emerging pattern of stable international management for the world's security or the global economy. Both in Europe and in the U.S. he identified as the central problem an absence of statesmanlike vision.

His skepticism contrasted with the more optimistic remarks of Norman Macrae, deputy editor of the Economist, who outlined how much further the world had progressed than many would have expected 40 years ago — and reminded his audience that the world has produced seven times more goods since World War II than throughout all history.

Participants heard plenty of cogent evidence about earthshaking trends: a deluge of new technologies, international flows of investment and capital, ebbing confidence in the state's omnipotence, the rise of new social patterns.

For nearly a decade, the IHT has hosted a variety of international conferences as a way of bringing together those who have information and those who

seek information, extending its role as a source of fact and insight on important and timely subjects.

IHT conferences often make news, and this one got its share of headlines when Turkey's under-secretary of state for planning, Yusuf Ozal (not to be confused with his brother, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal), revealed that Ankara planned to apply for EEC membership.

Between speeches, the conference broke up into small tutorial groups so that participants could explore complex topics with authoritative analysts — for example, changing job motivations with Wassily Leontief, the Nobel economist. His fears that technological progress will shrink the amount of work was energetically challenged by Henry Ergas, an official of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. History demonstrates, Mr. Ergas contended, that innovations often eliminate jobs initially, but ultimately help raise employment.

The growing percentage of older people in Europe's population, creating new markers among affluent senior citizens but also straining health-care systems, was discussed by Judie Lan-

non, research director at J. Walter Thompson. Europe's educational wastage-rate and its failure to equip more young people with suitable skills was also explored. "Unless this mismatch is corrected, unemployment will rise," concluded Max Geldens, vice-president of McKinsey, the consultants.

The need to change to keep up with changes was a conference drumbeat. French banker Pierre Moussa noted that daily flows of capital across borders have become so big and fast that central banks often can no longer rely on government intervention to control exchange rates. International investing requires standardizing national audit procedures so corporate balance-sheets can be interpreted accurately across borders, noted Campbell Corfe, of KMG Main Hurdman. Hotels are a changing business, too: Jean-Paul Camblain, of Meridien, predicted that his chain's main clients will be central buying agencies with a string of corporate accounts.

In line with a timely reminder from former Senator Charles Mathias, "the brain will only absorb as much as the seat can endure," the conference de-

voted a lot of time to corridor conversations. "10 years from now, the contacts I made here may seem more important than the ideas I heard here," a young executive said.

One of the highlights of the conference was a social occasion. Air France took a Concorde-full of participants for a faster-than-sound dinner over the Azores. This "try-me" tactic reflected what Air France chairman, Jacques Friedmann, called in his address "our aggressive strategy" for coping with deregulation in Europe and stiffer competition in Asia.

Some social occasions were informal but challenging. Adjoining to an impromptu dinner, a dozen participants found themselves debating the ideas of one of their number, Michael Novak, a U.S. political analyst, who led one of the tutorial groups. He maintains that the business community, as it gains public esteem, should be more outspoken in national debates about social issues.

Another social and theological analysis triggered considerable controversy: James Atkins, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, dissected religious fundamentalism as a powerful political force — especially in

the Middle East and North Africa.

An overall conclusion, articulated by Edward Streator, U.S. ambassador to the OECD, was that governments and companies must either exploit opportunities created by new technologies — or be buried by them.

But some futuristic projections have proved simplistic, warned Volkswagen's Claus Borgward, who scoffed at the often-heard notion that technology will drive auto-makers to produce a single "world car."

Competition and heavy research costs are, he said, nonetheless forcing car-manufacturers into extensive international cooperation. Henri Marrec, chairman of Aerospatiale, agreed: Intra-European alliances are necessary, he said, to compete with powerful U.S. aircraft firms. Niven Duncan, chairman of Sedgwick, the insurance brokers, said that rising demand for insurance is proof that major corporations are venturing farther afield. Jacques Maisonrouge, director-general in the ministry of industry in France and former head of IBM in Europe, concurred in the view that European opinion has outgrown fears of domination by multinationals.

Managing all these simultaneous changes, said Robert Horns, of Goldman, Sachs International, will involve a high price: some sacrifice of national interest by every country. Striving to win must not be carried to the point of destroying the give-and-take system that permits competition.

This is the seventeenth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

# The Flight of the Cessna 172

## Parents Say Quiet Son Gave No Warning of Soviet Trip

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

WEDEL, West Germany — Even in retrospect, Mathias Rust's family and acquaintances have no idea what possessed him to fly a rented, single-engine plane into Red Square.

The 19-year-old youth was quiet, well-behaved, neat, somewhat introverted, but generally unexceptional. He lived with his parents in a small and orderly apartment, sharing a bedroom with his brother, 15, with whom he never fought.

Nobody could remember that he had done anything daring or unusual. He liked classical music and books about astronomy. He spent little time with friends and had no quirks or passions, except for one: flying.

From the time his father, an engineer with the AEG electrical firm in this town near Hamburg, first arranged for a spin in a

private plane, Mathias Rust was hooked.

He began lessons in the fall of 1985, when he was 17, and got his license a year later. His eyesight was not good enough to allow him to become an airline pilot, but he hoped to become a private instructor.

He had apprenticed for a time as a bank clerk after finishing high school, but he quit and got a job as a data processor at a mail-order trinket company, working only to make enough money to fly the Cessna 172s owned by his flying club, Aero-Club Hamburg.

Both parents seemed quietly proud, and not overly anxious, as they spoke of their son. They had known and approved of his plans for a swing through Scandinavia and had helped with the expenses. The plane rental was about \$75 an hour, including fuel.

The parents first learned that their son had landed in Moscow

on a radio newscast the day after he did it.

"At first we laughed and said someone else is flying from Helsinki," Monika Rust said. "Then I said, 'My God, they're talking about Mathias!'"

Neither she nor her husband, Karl-Heinz, could imagine why their son flew to Moscow.

"I have no idea. No idea. He is not the spontaneous type," Mrs. Rust said. "We often talked about peace and other issues at home, just as in any other family, but he wasn't involved in politics."

Mrs. Rust said she had always given her sons freedom to act as they wish: "We have brought up our sons to be independent. Both are, and we trust them totally."

In the teen-agers' room, Ingo Rust, 15, played on a home computer. He was proud to try out some school English on a visitor. "My brother is a very terrific pilot," he said.



Mathias Rust in Red Square. The photograph was taken from an NBC telecast Sunday.

# Bush Backs AIDS Tests But Emphasizes Need To Guarantee Privacy

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush endorsed President Ronald Reagan's proposals for expanded AIDS testing Monday, but he emphasized that such blood tests must be kept confidential.

The issue of confidentiality was omitted in a speech Sunday night by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Bush, delivering the keynote address at the opening of the Third International Conference on AIDS, said the need for expanded testing to stem the spread of the disease conflicted with the constitutional right to privacy.

But he said: "We must absolutely protect those who do not have this disease. Make no mistake about it. AIDS is spreading and killing. It does not discriminate. It is an equal opportunity merchant of death."

The vice president repeated the

call for expanded testing proposals announced by Mr. Reagan, including mandatory testing of federal prisoners and immigrants seeking permanent U.S. residence.

Mr. Reagan urged states to offer "routine testing" for marriage license applicants, patients in sexually transmitted disease clinics and state and local prison inmates.

Mr. Bush said, however, that confidentiality must be protected so that those who tested positive for AIDS infection would not be discriminated against.

"If society feels compelled, in some circumstances, to test its citizens, then it is absolutely imperative that those records are kept appropriately confidential," he said. "It is also imperative that help be available to those who test positive."

The AIDS blood tests indicate that a person has been exposed to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, but does not tell whether a person will actually develop the AIDS.

The virus is spread primarily by sexual contact, particularly among homosexual men, and by contaminated needles used in intravenous drug use.

Mr. Reagan did not mention confidentiality in his speech Sunday at a fund-raising dinner for AIDS research. He and Mr. Bush were jeered when they spoke about mandatory testing.

In contrast, a call at Sunday's fund-raising dinner by Elizabeth Taylor for "voluntary, confidential testing" received a standing ovation.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Monday that although Mr. Reagan did not mention confidentiality, "it's obvious that's one of the issues we want to address."

Meanwhile, a researcher from Pittsburgh reported Monday that of 2,047 homosexual or bisexual men who were given the AIDS blood test in Pittsburgh, only 61 percent indicated a desire to be informed of the results.

Nine percent said they did not want to know the findings, he reported, and 30 percent failed to respond to repeated invitations to find out.

Dr. David Lyter said his study showed that "national efforts solely based on testing to reduce the spread of this infection will only reach a certain group of people" — not everyone who needs to be reached.

In another report at the conference, Dr. Martin Schechter, assistant professor of epidemiology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, said a study under his guidance indicated that about 19 percent of those who tested positive for the virus would develop the disease.

Dr. Schechter said frequently cited estimates that 30 percent to 40 percent of people exposed to the virus would come down with AIDS were based on studies of specialized groups such as patients at sexually transmitted disease clinics and in high-risk cities where infection first spread.

He said that for those areas, the estimate would hold true, but that his recent estimate may be more applicable to the wider population "because it comes from a family-based practice."

## PILOT: Human Error Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

former ambassador to West Germany and chief of the Novosti Press Agency, predicted that Mr. Rust would be sent home with the thanks of the Soviet people for exposing weaknesses in the country's air defense system.

But in his comments Monday, Mr. Gerasimov, while declining to predict the outcome of the case, noted that Mr. Rust could face up to 10 years in prison if convicted under a statute that prohibits entering Soviet airspace without permission.

A West German Embassy spokesman said that if Mr. Rust were freed by Soviet officials, he may face prosecution in West Germany for violation of air traffic laws.

Mr. Gerasimov said the flight seemed to have been too well planned to be a last-minute lark. He said the plane had been stripped of extra weight and fitted with surplus fuel for the long trip.

And he cited West German press reports that Mr. Rust had consulted with other pilots about the best routes and flying techniques for crossing the Soviet frontier.

Asked if there was any evidence that Mr. Rust had accomplices, Mr. Gerasimov said: "We cannot conclude for sure if he was acting alone or if it was something else. Was it hooliganism, or something more se-



rious? The question is still to be answered."

Lefortovo Prison, a red-brick compound in an East Moscow residential neighborhood, is a customary holding place for prisoners being interrogated by the state security police, or KGB. Recent temporary inmates have included a number of political dissidents and Nicholas Daniloff, an American reporter who was arrested last year on spying charges.

Under Soviet law, Mr. Rust must be held within 10 days of his arrest while points are being investigated. The investigation can continue for two months, or up to nine months in exceptional cases. Mr. Rust is not entitled to a lawyer until the investigation is ended.

West German officials apparently would like to resolve the case at least before President Richard von Weizsäcker begins a visit to Moscow on July 6.

## RADAR: Soviet Command Faults

(Continued from Page 1)

tended to support Western suspicions that the lapse was human rather than technological.

Western pilots, flying planes that travel a minimum of 350 knots (400 miles an hour), say it is hard to intercept aircraft traveling one third as fast.

"They're low and they're slow and they're hard to see," said a NATO official. "The interceptor pilots fly too damn fast to see them. We've become so technologically advanced we can't intercept the slow guys."

At 50 feet (15 meters), the Cessna could not have been detected by radar at a distance of more than 10 nautical miles, perhaps less if he was flying over forests where tall trees would tend to blur the radar signal.

Even had they spotted the Cessna, controllers inside the Soviet Union would have no reason to assume the flight was unauthorized, unless they had been alerted to look out for the plane, which would have presented a similar radar image to the Antonov aircraft widely used for crop-dusting and other uses.

"If the radar picks up a light aircraft traveling at 90 knots, it's not likely that controllers are going to start breathing heavily," Mr. Kerr said. "They would assume it's off track."

The small size and low altitude of the Cessna may also have eluded the air defenses around Moscow,

which Mr. Kerr said "are probably designed to detect things a lot bigger, a lot faster and a lot higher."

Western experts said radar defenses are much more intensive along the Western front with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and along the northern frontier guarding the approaches to the Kola peninsula, a key naval and submarine base.

Another South Korean airliner with 110 passengers went astray in that area in April 1978, and was forced to land on a frozen lake by Soviet fighters.

In Saarbrücken, West Germany, Horst Gehlen, a spokesman for an airline pilot's association, Cockpit, said Mr. Rust's escapade could have "serious consequences" for future flights over the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gehlen said the Soviet Union "will now have a strong motivation for shooting down aircraft which cross their frontier by mistake. A pilot's life is now in danger if he strays only a few kilometers into Soviet territory."

Officials say that, on average, there are about two to five incursions a week by East bloc civilian aircraft into West German airspace.

The innocent incursions are mainly committed by helicopters, crop dusters or sport planes that stray across the border. They usually do not go farther than a couple of miles into alliance airspace, the officials said.

## BLOC: Trade Stagnates

(Continued from Page 1)

tremely difficult. So far, there are no visible results."

Western analysts say last year's poor economic showing may to some degree be explained by exceptional factors such as the fluctuation in oil prices and trade disruptions caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Mr. Gorbachev, they add, may be willing to tolerate poor results in East Europe rather than risk conflict with its aging, entrenched leaders.

However, some Western experts say the economic trends may aggravate tensions already incipient in Mr. Gorbachev's political relations with his allies.

At the root of the East bloc's economic impasse is Mr. Gorbachev's effort to modernize a system of economic exchange dating from Stalinist times.

For four decades, trade among the members of Comecon has been conducted through rigid, annual government-to-government exchange agreements that preclude realistic price competition among the products of various countries or checks on quality.

Several East bloc governments, led by Hungary and Poland, have scrapped this centralized administrative approach in their domestic economies. They have demanded that Comecon similarly reorganize its trade, allowing for a free exchange of goods among socialist countries according to the market laws of supply and demand.

Mr. Gorbachev, although reportedly sympathetic to these views, has stopped short of publicly endorsing them. Instead, he has proposed what amounts to an interim revision of the system, a series of measures that would allow Comecon governments to bypass the unwieldy annual exchange agreements without short-circuiting them.

The Soviet-backed measures begin with joint ventures, which would allow East bloc companies to pool capital and technology for major industrial projects. Another Soviet innovation would create "direct links" between Soviet and East European companies, allowing them to trade goods, technology and expertise.

Finally, Mr. Gorbachev has strongly pressed East European governments to participate in a "comprehensive program" for the development of new technology that aims through joint projects to narrow the technological gap between East and West.

One chief impediment to this Soviet program, according to East European officials, is the continued split in the East bloc between reformers of the socialist economic system and conservative leaders who resist any departure from orthodoxy.

On a broader level, East European planners appear to lack confidence that any increase in economic ties with the Soviet Union could be good for their development.

The rush of Hungarians, Czechoslovaks and Poles to buy Western industrial equipment last year showed clearly how little their countries are banking on Mr. Gorbachev's technological development drive to modernize their industries.

Attitudes, however, are not the only problem, officials say. Even in Poland, where Communist leaders strongly back Mr. Gorbachev and economic planners support change, the new Soviet economic initiatives have bogged down, burdened with both procedural and structural problems.

A Polish-Soviet agreement signed in October provided for five joint enterprises as a start and officials predicted that thousands of "direct links" would be established between companies in the two countries.

But negotiations to set up the joint ventures have gotten stuck on such basic questions as how capital and profits will be divided and whether the companies will adopt Poland's system of workers' self-management.

Eight months after the agreement, Polish officials predict that none of the joint ventures will actually be created until early next year.

Ultimately, many government and Western economists argue, Mr. Gorbachev will have to push far more radical changes on East bloc economic relations to reinvigorate Comecon trade.

## ARMS: Bonn Coalition Backs Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

shown how limited West German influence is within the circle of nations, is likely to serve as a warning to the government to exercise caution in foreign policy," the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said.

■ **Boost for Summit**

A U.S. official said West Germany's decision could clear the way for a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Associated Press reported Monday from Washington.

"I think this is good news," the U.S. official said. "I am getting out my summit dancing shoes for October."

The official added that he believed that the Soviet Union would be willing to negotiate the Pershing-1A issue.

"The conventional wisdom is that when the time is right, they'll give it up," he said.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that while the United States had taken note of the reports from West Germany, it would address the matter in the consultative NATO framework.

"This was what was expected after developments over the last several weeks," another U.S. official said. "But it still has to be a NATO decision."

The experience, which has

conservatives that removal of the short-range missiles would expose West Germany to the Warsaw Pact's superiority in nonnuclear forces.

But the coalition did not demand a link between the short-range and conventional issues.

The coalition also urged negotiations aimed at reducing nuclear weapons with a range of less than 300 miles, but it did not demand such talks as a condition for accepting the Soviet shorter-range offer.

Moscow's proposed short-range deal would be part of a broader accord providing for removal from Europe of all medium-range missiles, or those with ranges of between 600 and 3,500 miles.

The United States and the Soviet Union already have agreed on the broad outlines of the intermediate-range agreement. The United States pledged to consult its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies before formally replying at the Geneva arms talks.

West Germany's delay in reaching a decision had led the leftist opposition and conservative newspaper commentators to criticize Mr. Kohl for vacillating on the issue and allowing West Germany to appear to be blocking an arms control accord.

"The experience, which has

captain Glenn R. Brindel, left, commander of the U.S. frigate Stark, at a press conference in Bahrain. With him is Michael O'Keefe, a chief petty officer on the vessel.



Captain Glenn R. Brindel, left, commander of the U.S. frigate Stark, at a press conference in Bahrain. With him is Michael O'Keefe, a chief petty officer on the vessel.

## GULF: Reagan May Ask Allied Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

attempt to better locate the approaching Exocet missiles, which would allow East bloc companies to pool capital and technology for major industrial projects. Another Soviet innovation would create "direct links" between Soviet and East European companies, allowing them to trade goods, technology and expertise.

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an attempt to better locate the approaching Exocet missiles, using a powerful, narrowly focused radar antenna known as the separate target illumination radar, or STIR, which is behind the main superstructure. This radar might also have detected the launching of the Exocet missiles.

Had the STIR been focused on the Iraqi warplane, its pilot probably would have realized he was about to be shot at and veered away, the officials suggested.

Both before and since the attack, Iraqi pilots have veered aside when they were illuminated by the STIR's distinctive signal.

But when the Stark's tactical action officer gave the order to point the radar operator that the aircraft was in the region where the STIR's view was blocked by the ship's superstructure.

The officers attempted two other operations at the same time, according to this chronology. One of them left the command center to remove a safety lock so that metallic particles, called chaff, could be fired into the air in an effort to decoy the Exocet missiles toward a false target.

They also switched the ship's Phalanx anti-missile gun system, its main defense against an Exocet missile, into a mode in which it could track any incoming missile. In that mode, however, the system would not fire automatically.

Even if it had been switched to fully automatic at this point, officials said, the Phalanx would have been useless because of the angle of the ship to the target.

The Phalanx system, a multi-barreled gun in a small, covered mount, is designed to fire thousands of heavy, large-caliber rounds into the path of an approaching missile.

## KARAMI: Killed by Bomb

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanese people, nor does it help to achieve stability and peace in Lebanon and the Middle East, of which we are in great need."

"Egypt feels deep regret," Mr. Butros Ghali said, "for the murder of Rashid Karami, who was one of the best political leaders in Lebanon and the Arab world."

Mr. Karami's body was taken to Tripoli, 42 miles north of Beirut, where thousands of people marched in the streets. Shops, schools and businesses were shut to protest the assassination.

The death of Mr. Karami will necessitate the formation of a new government. The next prime minister most likely will be a Sunni Moslem acceptable to Syrian, Moslem and Christian leaders.

During the delay by Mr. Gemayel in acting on his resignation, Mr. Karami remained in the cabinet as a caretaker prime minister.

Mr. Karami and the 10-man cabinet's four Moslem ministers had been in sessions chaired by Mr. Gemayel since Jan. 15, 1986, because the president rejected a peace accord put together by Syria and signed by Moslem and Christian militia leaders.

Mr. Karami's assassination was the first murder of a high government official since that of Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect and younger brother of Amin Gemayel. He was killed in an explosion at his headquarters in Christian East Beirut on Sept. 14, 1982.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Kenya, Uganda Report Improved Relations

NAIROBI — Kenya and Uganda signaled Monday the easing of a strain in relations that led to a crippling of trade between the two.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya said in Nairobi that there was no tension at the border and that Uganda's trade routes through the Kacyan port of Mombasa were open.

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ARTS / LEISURE

# Vienna's Imperial Past

By David Herziges  
**V**IENNA—No visitor to Vienna should miss seeing the newly reopened Imperial Treasury. The Schatzkammer, located in the Swiss Court of the Hofburg Palace, is in fact an amalgamation of two treasuries, one secular, one ecclesiastical. These apparently contrasting aspects of Austria's past are so closely interwoven, however, that it is only logical to link them in a single display.

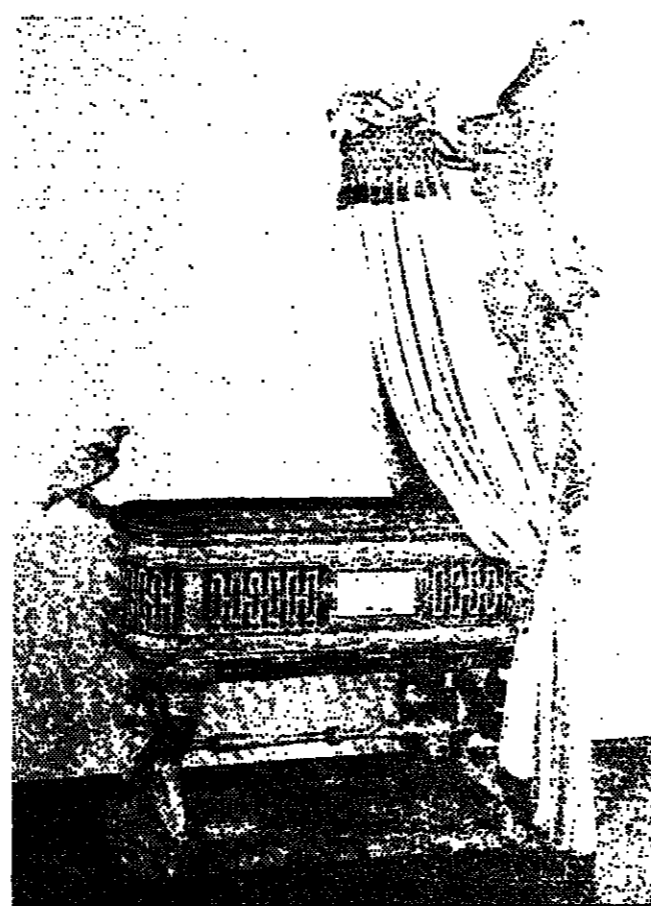
Hermann Fillitz, director of the Kunsthistorisches Museum (under whose aegis the work was carried out), can look back on more than 30 years of work on the project. After the provisional postwar installation of the collection (in 1954), he wrote the first catalogue and started thinking about finding a permanent home for this unique attraction.

In 1983 the temporary premises—crowded, badly lit and insecure—were finally closed. A grand-restoration scheme was launched with an assurance that the collection would be accessible again within two years. Financial difficulties and bureaucratic hurdles doubled the delay, but Fillitz got his way and the result is a gem.

Geographically, little has changed. The Treasury is still situated in the historical core of what was always the official seat of the Austrian rulers (although they of-



The Imperial crown (above left), and the ornate cradle of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome.



ten preferred to retreat to more congenial residences such as Favorita or Schönbrunn). A new entrance has been created under the steps leading up to the Hofburg Chapel, with the reception hall in what was once the imperial kitchen. (Members of the postwar occupying forces would remember it as the site of the Soviet officers' mess.) The collection is known to have been kept here in one form or other since the early 14th century.

At least one of its most valuable items, a polished agate dish (measuring 75 centimeters across), dates back to the 4th century.

The great attractions, of course, are the crown jewels, prime among them the Imperial Crown made for the Emperor Otto II between 978 and 980. An anachronistic portrait of Charlemagne (attributed to Dürer) shows the crown in use even earlier. There is likewise the first Holy Roman Emperor's saber, dating possibly from the ninth century, as well as a bursa (or pouch), studded with precious stones, which is said to have contained earth saturated with the blood of St. Stephen.

More than 1,000 years of Western civilization are recalled through the incomparable objects (430 in all). On show for the first time is the world's largest cut emerald (a massive 2,680-carat block) trimmed into an intonnet jar. There is a gold-set 492-carat aquamarine of impeccable purity, and a fiery red jacinth.

These are only incidentals to the main flow of the permanent exhibition, however. The historian is brought back to earth by souvenirs associated with the ill-fated Habsburg Archduke Maximilian (who became emperor of Mexico) as well as by the throne-cradle made for Napoleon's son with his second wife, Marie-Louise, the King of Rome (popularly known as 'l'Aig-

lon). No less than 280 kilograms of silver went into this curious tribute of Bonapartist gloire.

Subsequent rooms take you through the Burgundian Inheritance (with unforgettable Herold's tabards and exquisite wall tapestries) and the magnificent world of the *Toison d'Or* (the order of the Golden Fleece). An epitome of secular glory.

There is an almost imperceptible change of emphasis in the immediately adjacent Ecclesiastical Treasury. Here the liturgical accessories, reliquaries and paraments used for court services are lined up inside finely restored 200-year-old display cases. They include an intarsia cabinet fitted with tiny drawers containing keys to the tombs of Habsburg monarchs resting in the Capucine Vault, barely a stone's throw away from the Hofburg.

One of the most striking impressions taken away from a visit to the Imperial Treasury is the close, almost intimate, contact possible with nearly every object on display.

The architect, Karl Mang, has consciously avoided any temptation to stage a modern show and by careful, admittedly rather low-lighting (essential for conservation reasons) has let the exhibits speak for themselves. There has been a

minor mishap—already being righted—in that the original labeling of the items is far too difficult to read. On the other hand, handy pocket guides (in four languages) are on sale for a few schillings, and for the really keen, tapes with headphones are available in English, French, Italian and German. Provision has been made for physically handicapped visitors—a rarity in Vienna.

The Imperial Treasury is open daily, except Tuesdays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

David Herziges is a Vienna-based journalist.

# Forbes's Highland Fling

International Herald Tribune  
**F**AR HILLS, New Jersey—With limousines lined up for miles on country roads and helicopters hovering overhead, it was Henry Kissinger's kind of party—so laced with power and money it was almost palpable. So Kissinger, who had that very morning delivered a lecture in West Germany



Enjoying party and jokes: Forbes and Elizabeth Taylor

and was complaining that he couldn't find the words in his own language, and his wife, Nancy, posed with Donald Trump, Rupert Murdoch and Barbara Walters, before joining Elizabeth Taylor and Malcolm S. Forbes on the receiving line.

The invitation to what is already dubbed party of the year promised that Thursday night was to be "a night not to be forgotten," and chairman Forbes, helped by some 18 other Forbeses, including his four sons, made sure it would be just that. The occasion was the celebration of his magazine's 70th birthday, and Forbes had invited 1,100 people to a black-tie Scottish extravaganza that belied his jokes about being "tight as a Scotch."

Forbes is one of New York's biggest spenders and enjoys his money tremendously. After dinner the genial, kilted host presented Elizabeth Taylor with a \$1 million check for AIDS research, the actress's favorite project, praising her for her "courage" and "intestinal fortitude."

The guest list included the chief executive officers of many of the biggest companies in the world—American Express, IBM, Exxon, General Motors, ITT, Citibank, Ford—and represented, according to a press release, more than \$600 billion worth of corporate clout. As Alice Mason, a real-estate woman considered as one of New York's

strongest power brokers, put it: "We haven't seen anything like this in 25 years."

It took two months to transform Timberfield, Forbes's 40-acre estate, into a kind of bogus Balmoral, with the set designer John Conklin re-creating a Scottish castle courtyard. More than 51,000 square feet of tenting, had walkways and flooring carpeted in green. The cocktail tent, as large as a football field, looked like a hunting pavilion, its pillars circled with highland greenery and topped by reindeer heads and heraldic banners. Later, 140 bagpipers and drummers descended from the hills in simulated mist and moonlight—which prompted Mrs. Rupert Murdoch to say: "I was born in Scotland, you know, and to me, bagpipes are something very special."

But the photographers were so busy snapping a beaming Elizabeth Taylor, wearing the Duchess of Windsor's diamond brooch in the shape of Prince of Wales feathers on her white dress, that for a while, it looked like a rerun of the Cannes film festival.

During a two-hour cocktail party the main topic of conversation was "How did you get here, by car or helicopter?" The model Jerry Hall, who announced that her French chateau was nearly completed, came without Mick Jagger, explaining: "He doesn't like to be perceived as too social these days." Everybody made a fuss around Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and Brooke Astor, the latter in red ruffles and having a ball on the dance floor to the music of that other perennial of good and happy times, Lester Lamin. Paige Rense, editor of *Architectural Digest*, flew in from Los Angeles.

The designer Carolina Herrera, stunning in one of her own white silk pout dresses and emerald earrings, did not look like she had just had an exhausting day showing her

first fur collection. Her husband, Reynaldo, who is a close friend of the British royal family, was giving his own version of the rumored rift between Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

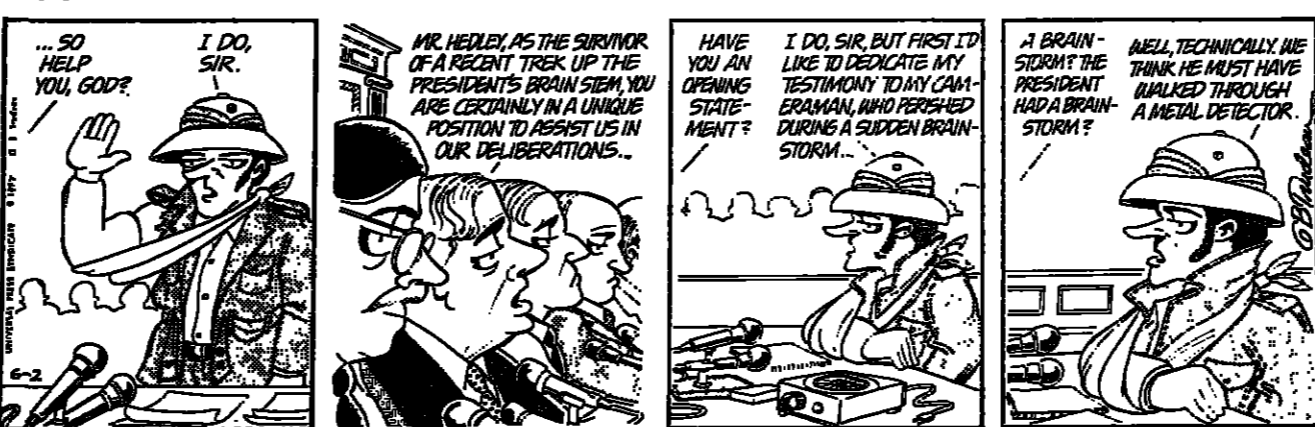
With 40 detectives, including three hovering around Elizabeth Taylor all through dinner, 20 chefs and 270 waiters, plus nonstop valet parking, everything was impeccably organized. The five-course dinner was served out of silver plates on blue cloths overlaid with the Forbes clan tartan tulle and runners. Magnificent flower centerpieces had required more than 3,000 roses, 1,500 peonies, and 600 branches of lilac and delphinium.

The women guests received Tiffany silver bowls and the men got a set of "The Sayings of Chairman Malcolm." It all ended with speeches—including one by the White House chief of staff Howard Baker—and a 20-minute laser and fireworks display.

Partying is not over for the Forbes clan, who now adjourn to their chateau of Balleroy in Brittany for their yearly weekend of international ballooning starting June 12.

More than a thousand years of Western civilization are recalled through the incomparable objects... the great attractions, of course, are the crown jewels.

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Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 408
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia: \$	580	320	175		

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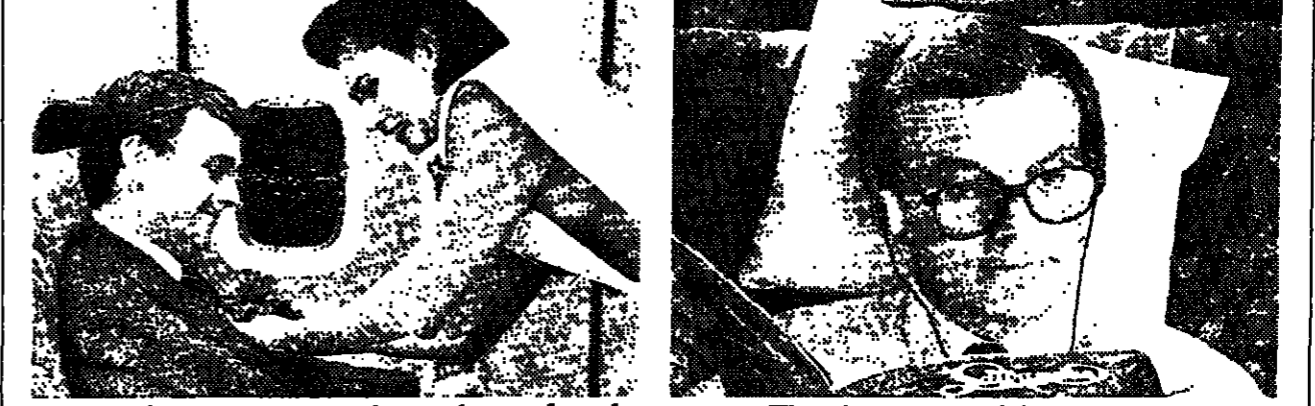
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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4pm volume, NYSE adv. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Chg.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, \*BRT.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Close, Prev.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Off in Moderate Trading

NEW YORK — Prices closed mixed Monday in moderate trading of New York Stock Exchange issues. Program selling and profit-taking erased gains of more than 17 points on the Dow Jones industrial average.

NYSE-listed issue, up 3/4 to 1 1/4. It was followed by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, off 1 to 5/4. The British publisher Robert Maxwell, who last week dropped a \$44-a-share takeover bid for Harcourt, said Monday that he had filed suit against the publishing company, its directors and certain financial advisers in federal court in Manhattan.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (C) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (D) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (E) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (F) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (G) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (H) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (I) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (J) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (K) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (L) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (M) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (N) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (O) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.



(Continued on next left-hand page)

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### INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

## Amid Lull in Dutch Equity, EOE Casts for New Options

By RONALD VAN DE KROOL  
Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — After years of uninterrupted rapid growth, Amsterdam's European Options Exchange is settling for a more modest rate of expansion in 1987 as it adjusts to a lull on the Dutch equity market and its own new maturity as a financial institution.

Analysts and EOE officials believe that the number of option contracts traded in Amsterdam this year will rise by no more than 10 percent — well below the 40 percent surge in 1986, when 9.8 million contracts changed hands, and the 38 percent rise in 1985.

"Turnover growth this year will be considerably more moderate, probably closer to 5 to 10 percent," the president of the EOE, Jeroen Westertorp, said in an interview. "The period of tumultuous growth has come to an end and we are now in a phase of consolidation."

The exchange could not have sustained a 40 percent growth rate indefinitely, he notes.

Analysts agreed, saying that the slower rate of growth did not threaten the niche that the exchange has carved out for itself in the Dutch financial community over the past nine years.

"The name of the game is product innovation," an analyst at a major Dutch bank said, "and that has always been one of the EOE's stronger points."

With its future looking secure, the exchange recently moved into a new 17 million guilder (\$8.28 million) building from its original premises adjacent to the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

It is now counting on an array of new products and two new subsidiary exchanges — a financial futures market to be launched this month in Amsterdam and an energy options exchange that will begin operating in Rotterdam in late summer — to maintain momentum and to meet increasing international competition.

Last month, it introduced a new platinum option alongside its existing silver and gold options and a new option on the Dutch stock exchange index, the EOE Dutch Stock Index.

THE EOE, established in 1978, boomed from 1982 to 1986 as the Dutch equity market rose to new heights. The exchange is now the fifth largest in the world and the biggest outside the United States. It offers options on currencies, bonds and precious metals as well as on shares.

But with nearly 85 percent of its volume flowing from Dutch share options, the exchange's room for growth in 1987 is limited by the Dutch stock market's lackluster performance so far this year. Jos Dreesens, general manager of Amsterdam Options Traders NV, the largest market maker on the EOE, said, "Growth this year will have to come either from the precious metal options or from new products like the stock market index option."

The EOE has voiced satisfaction with the performance of the index option, which it introduced May 18 after years of delay. In its first two weeks of trading, the average daily volume of the index options was about 1,000, against overall EOE volume of about 40,000.

Mr. Westertorp said that the exchange deliberately aimed for a quiet start to index option trading by setting a low position limit for participants and by launching one-, two- and three-month contracts only. "I expect that by July we'll be ready to introduce the 6-, 9- and 12-month series so that longer-term hedging will be possible," he said.

The EOE, which has not realized its initial goal of becoming a truly international exchange, hopes that the Dutch index option will help attract more foreign and institutional investors. Analysts estimate that Dutch private investors currently account for 75 percent of annual volume.

For the same reasons, the exchange has high hopes for the launch later this year of options on the U.S. Major Market Index, a basket of blue-chip stocks traded on the American Stock

See OPTIONS, Page 17

## Building Outlays Up in U.S.

### Factories, Stores Power 0.4% Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. construction spending edged up 0.4 percent in April as outlays on shopping centers and factories offset weakness in government and residential projects, the Commerce Department reported Monday.

The 0.4 percent April increase followed a revised 1.1 percent decline in March and a 1.5 percent rise in February. The department originally said spending fell 1.3 percent in March.

The department estimated that spending rose by \$1.7 billion in April, for a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$384.1 billion.

The gain left construction activity only \$10.27 billion, or 2.7 percent, above the level of a year ago.

The result was consistent with forecasts that the construction sector would be a drag on overall U.S. economic growth this year because of excess vacancies in apartments and office buildings and the impact of a new tax law. Changes in the law made multifamily construction less attractive to investors.

Spending on single-family homes rose to \$113.1 billion in April from \$111.5 billion, while spending on multifamily dwellings slipped to \$28.3 billion from \$28.6 billion, the government said.

Nonresidential construction rose 1 percent to an annual rate of \$88 billion in April. The strength came from a 7.6 percent jump in building of shopping centers and similar projects and a 0.9 percent rise in construction of industrial factories.

However, these gains were offset by a 4.2 percent drop in spending on construction of office buildings, now 20 percent below the level of a year ago, and a 2.6 percent drop in construction of hotels and motels. (AP, Reuters)

## Holmes à Court: Mischief or Genius?

### Either Way, Critics Call Financier Master of Greenmail

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

PERTH, Australia — Even in his school days in South Africa, Robert Holmes à Court had a genius for making money.

He drove his classmates home at the end of the term in exchange for their travel allowances. He turned his hobby as a shutterbug into a business, taking photographs of students and selling them in the pictures. Humble beginnings, but they foreshadowed the drive that has not only made him Australia's richest man but earned him a reputation as a brilliant strategist and financier.

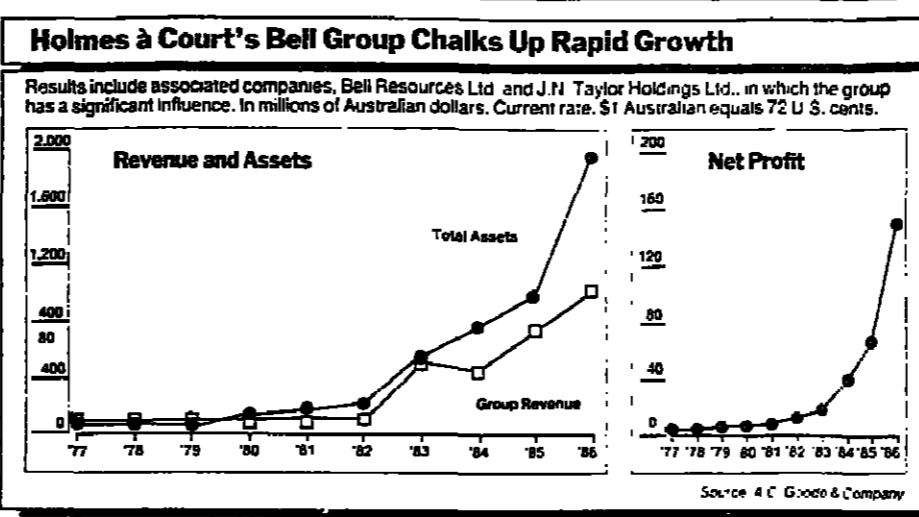
Nor is it just in Australia that Mr. Holmes à Court commands respect and fear. Mere rumors earlier this month that he was accumulating Texaco Inc. stock set off a trading frenzy in those shares in the United States.

The price of Texaco's shares had been depressed because of the company's legal battle with Pennzoil over Texaco's acquisition of Getty Oil — a fight that had caused Texaco to seek bankruptcy protection from creditors. But many investors seemed to think that Mr. Holmes à Court might be able to engineer a settlement of the battle and then take over Texaco. At the very least, investors seemed to decide that if the Australian financier considered

Texaco a good investment so should they.

A few years ago, when Mr. Holmes à Court first announced a bid for Broken Hill Pty, Australia's largest industrial concern, he was ridiculed as a flea attacking an elephant. With Mr. Holmes à Court now in control of 30 percent of Broken Hill, making him easily its largest shareholder, people are more polite these days.

From a top floor office in downtown Perth, Mr. Holmes à Court has toyed with some equally grand targets in the past year.



## Holmes à Court: Mischief or Genius?

### Either Way, Critics Call Financier Master of Greenmail

Although exactly how much he made is not known, Mr. Holmes à Court recently played the stock of USX Corp., the Pittsburgh-based oil and steel giant that has recently endured a work stoppage and takeover threats. In April, he raised his stake in Standard Chartered PLC and now owns nearly 15 percent of Britain's fifth largest banking company. And earlier this year, he made a handsome profit by selling his position in the Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., Australia's largest newspaper group, to Rupert Murdoch.

Mr. Holmes à Court's willingness to back away from an acquisition attempt and often take a substantial profit irks many executives. They concede that he is a brilliant corporate raider but note that he has never really proven himself as a manager.

His flagship company, Bell Group, has enjoyed a 48-fold increase in assets and a 95-fold jump in profits over the past decade. But most of that money came from investments and corporate raids, rather than from marketing new products.

Mr. Holmes à Court is "very much like a chess player" in the way he plays the takeover game, said Tony Moody, an analyst at A.C. Gooch & Co., an Australian See FINANCIAL, Page 16



Robert Holmes à Court

## African Development Bank: A Fan of Free-Market Policies

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Representatives of a group of African nations met in Cairo next week in a gathering that will help determine the success of a development plan proposed by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

Two key elements of the Baker plan are an infusion of money for economic development in the Third World and an economic restructuring, emphasizing free-market policies.

The African Development Bank is expected to play important roles in both objectives. The bank's governors, at their meeting in Cairo, are likely to approve a tripling of the bank's capital, to \$18 billion, which would enable it to greatly expand its lending.

The bank is expected to be at least equally important in persuading African governments to adopt economic strategies along the lines suggested by Mr. Baker.

The bank is dominated and controlled by Africans, and its president, Babacar N'Diaye of Senegal, said this gave it a special standing with African governments in en-

## Not surprisingly, the Reagan administration has enthusiastically supported the bank. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, during his six-nation swing through Africa in January, made a point of visiting the bank's headquarters in Abidjan to praise its efforts.

Since it began operating in 1966, the bank must strike a delicate balance between pleasing investors in the Western world and assuring Africans that it truly is an African institution. That balance is reflected in many of the bank's top officials. All are Africans, but many received degrees from important Western universities.

The bank has the ability to pick and choose the cream of the crop on the continent," Richard D. Cacione, president of Fitch Investor Service, said in a telephone interview from New York. Fitch, a bond-rating agency, gives the African Development Bank a triple-A rating, its highest.

At times the bank is torn be-

## Maxwell Sues Harcourt to Thwart Defense

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Robert Maxwell, chairman of British Printing & Communication Corp., said Monday that his company had filed a federal suit in New York against the U.S. publisher Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. that challenges its defense against a takeover.

The class action suit assails a \$3 billion recapitalization plan announced last week by Harcourt as "unprecedented in its illegality." The suit aims to prevent Harcourt from paying a special dividend, a pivotal feature of its recapitalization.

The recapitalization was designed to fend off a \$2 billion unsolicited bid from British Printing. Mr. Maxwell withdrew the offer Thursday, two days after Harcourt unveiled its plan, but said that he might make another bid.

Under the recapitalization plan, Harcourt shareholders would receive a "distribution," similar to a special dividend, of \$40 a share.

British Printing's suit alleges that the dividend "exceeds by more than \$1 billion HB's surplus available for dividends under New York law and constitutes a fraudulent conveyance."

It also alleges that Harcourt failed to disclose that shareholders might be obliged to repay the dividend.

Harcourt's share price fell \$1 Monday to close at \$54.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Commenting in London on the suit, Mr. Maxwell asserted that Harcourt's plan was "illegal, done in haste and without shareholder approval. It's effectively a hijacking of the company."

"HB's management has smashed" Harcourt's "balance sheet in order to entrench themselves and has shown total contempt for shareholders," said the British press baron, who wore a cap

emblazoned with the word "Offensive."

Harcourt shareholders are expected to vote on the recapitalization plan later this month or in July.

Harcourt, based in Orlando, Florida, is one of the largest independent U.S. publishers. Its chairman, William Jovanovich, declined Monday to comment on the suit.

Mr. Maxwell said he would only consider launching a second bid for Harcourt if British Printing were to win its suit against Harcourt.

Mr. Maxwell said his company was filing suit on the basis of its shareholding in Harcourt securities, which totals 460,000 ordinary shares and 59.9 million in Harcourt debentures. He said that the shares were purchased at a cost of \$17 million.

The suit also seeks to prevent Harcourt from issuing 40,000 shares of super voting preference stock to First Boston Securities Corp., which is named as a defendant in the action.

By acquiring those shares, the U.S. securities firm would have 8.16 million votes, of 16 percent of the total, on issues presented to Harcourt shareholders.

The suit alleges that Harcourt's management, its board of directors and First Boston engaged in an illegal scheme of entrenchment by arranging the sale of the super voting preferred shares to First Boston at a bargain price.

Mr. Maxwell also asserted in London that Harcourt is deliberately attempting to "legislate against one shareholder," specifically BFCB.

His suit alleges that Harcourt is unlawfully coercing debenture holders to convert their debentures before the June 8 record date because Harcourt may not have enough authorized common shares to honor conversions afterward.

"HB's misconduct is especially unfair in light of the fact that BFCB is currently barred from converting its debentures under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act," the suit says.

The law prohibits foreign investors from buying stock or securities in an American company that exceed \$15 million in value without U.S. government approval.

"I have applied for permission to go above it," Mr. Maxwell said, "but I won't get it before June 8, the date on which they stop converting."

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 1
Amsterdam	2.075
Bremen	2.075
Frankfurt	1.927
London	1.025
Milan	1.257
New York	1.000
Paris	1.634
Tokyo	146.35
Zurich	1.515
1 SDR	1.277

Other Dollar Values	June 1
Australian	1.485
Belgian franc	36.36
British pound	2.947
Canadian dollar	1.372
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.936
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	2.00

Interest Rates	June 1
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	7 7/8%

Key Money Rates	June 1
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	7 7/8%

Asian Dollar Deposits	June 1
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	7 7/8%

U.S. Money Market Funds	June 1
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 3/4%
1 year	7 7/8%

Gold	June 1
A.M.	340.00
P.M.	340.00
Close	340.00

## Debt Swaps Fail to Meet Expectations

By Eric N. Berg  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A promising technique for dealing with the world debt crisis — the exchange of bank loans for ownership in companies in developing nations — still faces many obstacles two years after being hailed as a breakthrough.

And another logical outgrowth, a speculative market in the deeply discounted debt of Third World borrowers, is going nowhere.

After announcements by Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Corp. that they would seek to dispose of billions of dollars in Latin American loans, the market for these loans remains thin, banking experts say. It is still restricted to financial institutions swapping one country's debt for another's, to central banks buying back their debt and to corporations participating in debt-for-equity swaps.

The market includes almost no individuals who might buy the debt as a speculative investment just as they might buy the bonds of a financially troubled company.

"There is just very few buy-and-hold investors," said Kenneth L. Teljohann, a senior loan trader at Salomon Brothers Inc.

If individuals have purchased and held loans to developing countries, "it's only because they got stuck with it," said Enrique Larroucau, treasurer of Dow Chemical Co.'s Latin America operation.

In a debt-for-equity swap, a bank sells its loans to developing countries at a discount to a company seeking to invest in the Third World. The company redeems the loan at the borrowing country's central bank for local currency, which it then invests in a local company. Successful swap programs have begun in Chile, Mexico and the Philippines, among others.

But the swaps have proved to be only a palliative, accounting for at most, a \$5 billion reduction last

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Mondays NYSE Closing

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 High Low Close

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company financial results for various firms.

Canada

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Table of Canadian company financial results.

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Table of United States company financial results.

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Via The Associated Press

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NEW HIGHS 38

Table of NYSE high and low prices for various stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 12

Table of AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

Seoul's Trade Surplus

Level in May With '86

Seoul - South Korea's merchandise trade surplus was almost flat in May at \$348 million, down slightly from \$349 million a year earlier.

Officials said merchandise exports for January through May rose 35 percent from a year earlier to \$16.9 billion and imports were up 18.1 percent to \$15.1 billion.

Exports in May stood at \$4 billion, up 32 percent from a year earlier, and imports rose 36 percent to \$3.6 billion, both monthly records.

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Paris Commodities

SUGAR

Table of Paris commodity prices for sugar, coffee, and other goods.

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SUGAR

Table of London commodity prices for sugar, coffee, and other goods.

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W. German Mark-12500 marks cents per mark

Table of DM futures and options prices.

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Chicago Mercantile Exchange

International Monetary Market

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New York Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa Exchange

New York Mercantile Exchange

Commodity Exchange, New York

New York Mercantile Exchange

Kansas City Board of Trade

New York Futures Exchange

New York Mercantile Exchange

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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**Toshiba's Group Net Plunges 42%**

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. reported Monday that a stronger yen and trade friction with Washington over semiconductor exports slashed its consolidated group net profit by 42.5 percent in the year to March 31, the second consecutive annual decline.

Net profit was 34.18 billion yen (\$238 million), compared with 59.44 billion a year earlier. Sales fell 1.9 percent to 3,308 trillion yen from 3,373 trillion, the first year-to-year sales decline in 21 years.

Overseas sales amounted to 1,021 billion yen, down 3 percent from a year earlier, said Osamu Iemura, a senior vice president.

But Mr. Iemura predicted that a recovery in the microchip industry would boost group net profit by 11 percent to about 38 billion yen in the year ending March 31, 1988, provided that the exchange rate remains roughly at 140 yen to the dollar.

He projected that sales would rise 5.8 percent to 3.5 trillion yen.

Mr. Iemura said he hoped that the alleged illegal export of high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union by a subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., would not hurt the parent company's exports to the United States.

Toshiba has a 50 percent stake in the unit. Toshiba Machine is a completely independent company with independent management.

Mr. Iemura said. "We want to have that fact understood overseas."  
Mr. Iemura said he had no information to confirm news reports that the U.S. Defense Department had broken off talks with Toshiba on procurement of laptop computers because of the illegal exports by Toshiba Machine.

"We have no contract," Mr. Iemura said. "The U.S. Defense Department has been negotiating for procurement with several companies, including Toshiba."

The Japanese government has banned further shipments of goods to Soviet-bloc states by Toshiba Machine for one year.

Mr. Iemura said that overall re-

sults for the year ended March 31 reflected trade tension over semiconductor exports to the United States, the year's sharp rise against the dollar and a decline in exports to China. The foreign exchange loss alone totaled 145 billion yen, including parent company losses of 120 billion.

Weaker prices for semiconductors and office automation equipment cut sales in those sectors to 245 billion yen.

Group sales of telecommunication and electronic devices, accounting for 36 percent of the total, rose 5 percent to 1.18 billion yen, powered by healthy sales of word processors, workstations, medical equipment and personal computers.

Semiconductor sales rose to 410 billion yen from 360 billion a year earlier, but fell short of an anticipated 430 billion. Sales are projected at 460 billion in 1987-88.

Office automation equipment sales rose to 650 billion yen from 600 billion a year earlier. Mr. Iemura projected 1987-88 sales at 695 billion yen, mainly because of expectations of strong sales of computers in Europe and hopes that the United States would remove a 100 percent import duty on computers.

Sales of heavy electric goods, accounting for 25 percent of sales, rose 0.2 percent from a year earlier to 868.14 billion yen.

**Valor Will Buy Yale, NuTone From First City**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Valor PLC, the energy exploration and gas appliance company, said Monday that it had conditionally agreed to acquire Yale Security Inc. and NuTone Inc. of the United States from First City Diversified Inc. for about \$460 million in cash.

Yale manufactures electronic security systems, locks and other security devices that are sold in more than 125 countries.

NuTone is a leading American manufacturer of built-in household appliances and is prominent in the building contractor and professional installer markets. The two companies are controlled by the Belzberg family of Canada.

Valor said it would fund the acquisitions through an open offer to shareholders underwritten by Hoare Goveatt Ltd. and Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd.

Michael Montague, chairman of Valor, said that the company would use Yale's and NuTone's marketing strength in the United States to sell Valor products, but that Valor did not plan to introduce the American companies' products in Britain in the immediate future.

**Hospital Corp. to Sell Units To Employee-Held Company**

**By Calvin Sims**  
*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK — Hospital Corp. of America, the largest U.S. hospital chain, has agreed to sell 104 of its acute-care hospitals to its senior managers and employees for \$1.8 billion in cash plus preferred stock and warrants.

The company, based in Nashville, Tennessee, said Sunday that it would have a substantial minority stake in a new company that will be formed to manage the hospitals, which would be purchased through an employee stock ownership plan.

The transaction, which follows a plan announced in April, leaves Hospital Corp. with 75 acute-care general hospitals and 50 psychiatric hospitals as well as management service contracts for about 255 hospitals owned by other companies.

The employee stock ownership plan would initially own 99.5 percent of the common stock of the new company. In addition to the \$1.8 billion, Hospital Corp. will receive preferred stock and warrants to buy up to 34 percent of the new company's common stock, fully diluted.

Institutional lenders will have an option for 5 percent, and an incentive plan earmarks 10 percent for the new company's management. If these steps are taken, the employee stock ownership plan's holding

would drop to 51 percent of the common stock.  
Victor Campbell, a spokesman for Hospital Corp., said its board approved the sale Saturday night after it received financing commitments. The transaction does not require shareholder approval.

Mr. Campbell said the company would use proceeds from the sale to pay debt and to repurchase stock, but he provided no details. Hospital Corp. has \$3.2 billion in debt and 82 million common shares outstanding.

He said that the spin-off would make the company more efficient by removing two layers of operating management. Analysts said the move would strengthen the company's operations and increase its potential for growth.

Analysts also said the move might be aimed in part at thwarting any takeover. Three Texas executives proposed to buy Hospital Corp. for \$3.85 billion last month but abandoned the effort when the company resisted the offer.

Hospital Corp.'s share price rose \$1.25 to close at \$48 Monday on the New York Stock Exchange.

R. Clayton McWhorter, now Hospital Corp.'s president and chief operating officer, will become chairman and chief executive. Financing is being provided by Dresdner Burnham Lambert Group and Wells Fargo Bank.

**PAREUROPE GROWTH SICAV**

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES  
Les participants de Pareurope Growth réunis en assemblée générale extraordinaire le 17 avril 1987 ont procédé à la transformation du fonds commun de placement par constitution d'une société d'investissement à capital variable ("SICAV") et par apport de tous les actifs et de toutes les obligations du fonds commun de placement Pareurope Growth à la société d'investissement à capital variable qui a pris la dénomination "Pareurope Growth Sicav".  
Les parts du fonds commun de placement, coupon n° 1 SS ATT, pourront être échangées, sans concordance de numéros, à partir du 8/6/87, à raison d'une action pour une part de copropriété détenue dans le fonds commun de placement, sans frais de la banque dépositaire (Banque Paribas - Luxembourg).  
Des le 9 juillet 1987, seuls les nouveaux certificats, coupon n° 1 SS ATT, seront de bonne livraison en bourse de Luxembourg. Cependant ils continueront à être échangés auprès de la banque dépositaire.  
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**Boeing in \$275 Million Pact To Acquire ARGOSystems**

**The Associated Press**  
SEATTLE — Boeing Co. has reached a \$275 million agreement to buy ARGOSystems Inc. of Sunnyvale, California, a producer of military electronic systems, the companies announced Monday.

Boeing intends to acquire for cash all outstanding shares of ARGOSystems at \$27 a share, the companies said in a statement. The total price, about \$275 million, includes outstanding stock options.

ARGOSystems stock, trading over the counter, rose sharply on the news to \$36.50 late Monday, up \$11.75 from Friday. Boeing closed unchanged on the New York Stock Exchange at \$45.25.

The boards of both companies have approved the agreement.

Boeing has been granted an option to buy 1.24 million ARGOSystems shares representing 18.5 percent of common stock outstanding. In addition, ARGOSystems' chairman and chief executive officer, Bill May, and three other principal officers granted Boeing an option

on their shares, representing about 8.9 percent of the stock.

Frank Stronitz, Boeing's president and chief executive officer, said the acquisition would "significantly enhance our ability to compete in the defense electronics arena."

ARGOSystems will be a subsidiary of Boeing. ARGOSystems, which employs about 1,200 people, makes equipment to acquire, process and analyze military communications signals and to intercept, analyze and jam radar signals. It also studies and does system engineering in signal processing.

In related fields, Boeing Electronics Co. produces military and commercial electronic gear, Boeing Aerospace Co. makes Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft and Navy E-6A communications planes, and Boeing Military Airplane Co. developed the offensive avionics system for the U.S. Air Force's B1-B bomber.

A Boeing subsidiary, TBC Holdings Corp., will begin a tender offer for the ARGOSystems stock after buying the shares under the tender offer, ARGOSystems and TBC Holdings will be merged, subject to shareholder approval.

ARGOSystems, which says about 30 percent of its business comes from international customers, reported revenue of \$70.9 million for the nine months to March 31. Company officials expect revenue of more than \$100 million for the fiscal year ending June 30. The company has a backlog of more than \$180 million.

**Metro Air to Buy Saab Planes**

**Reuters**  
STOCKHOLM — The U.S. regional carrier Metro Airlines has agreed with Saab-Scania AB to buy 16 34-seater Saab SF-340 aircraft valued at a total of 650 million kronor (\$102.4 million), Saab said. It announced that Metro was taking an option on a further 15 planes.

**Computer Firm To Acquire Uccel For \$780 Million**

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Computer Associates International Inc. intends to buy a fellow mainframe computer software maker, Uccel Corp., for about \$780 million in stock, the companies said Monday, in a merger of two of the biggest companies in the field.

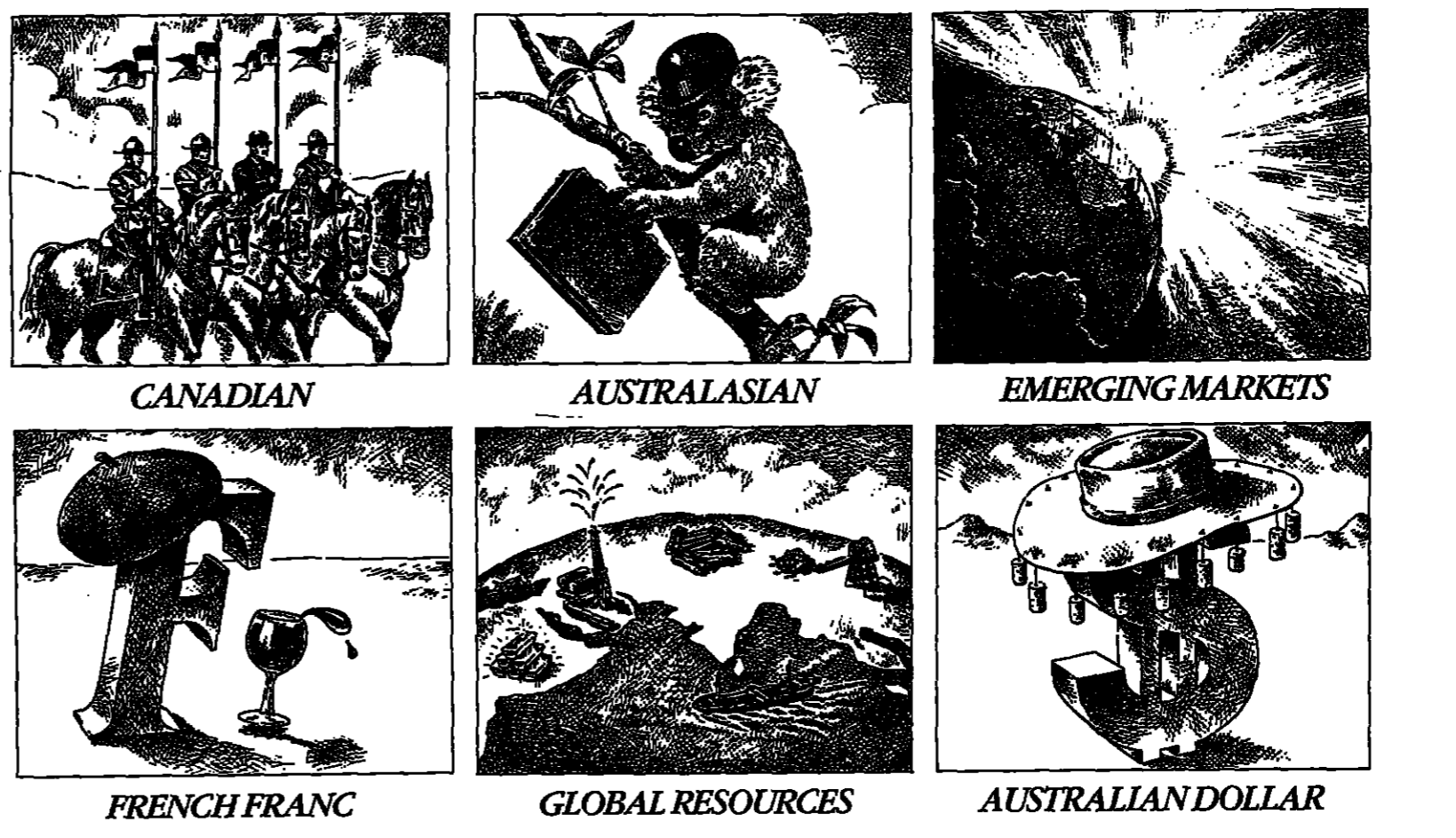
Uccel is 58 percent-owned by Cereol Holding AG, a privately owned investment company based in Zurich. Cereol said it backed the merger. The transaction requires the approval of Uccel shareholders.

Computer Associates was the second largest independent U.S. software company last year behind Lotus Development Corp. on the basis of its 1986 revenue, and Uccel ranked eighth, according to Dataquest Inc., a market research firm.

Uccel shareholders are to receive 1.69 shares of Computer Associates common stock for each of the about 17 million Uccel shares outstanding, or about \$45.85 a Uccel share.

Uccel stock jumped to \$43.625 a share Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$11.625. Computer Associates stock fell 87 1/2 cents to \$27.125 a share.

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Market data table with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sections for AMEX, NYSE, and various stock indices.

Market data table with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sections for NYSE, AMEX, and various stock indices.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 1st June 1987

Large table listing international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for ALM Management, International Income Fund, and various regional funds.

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

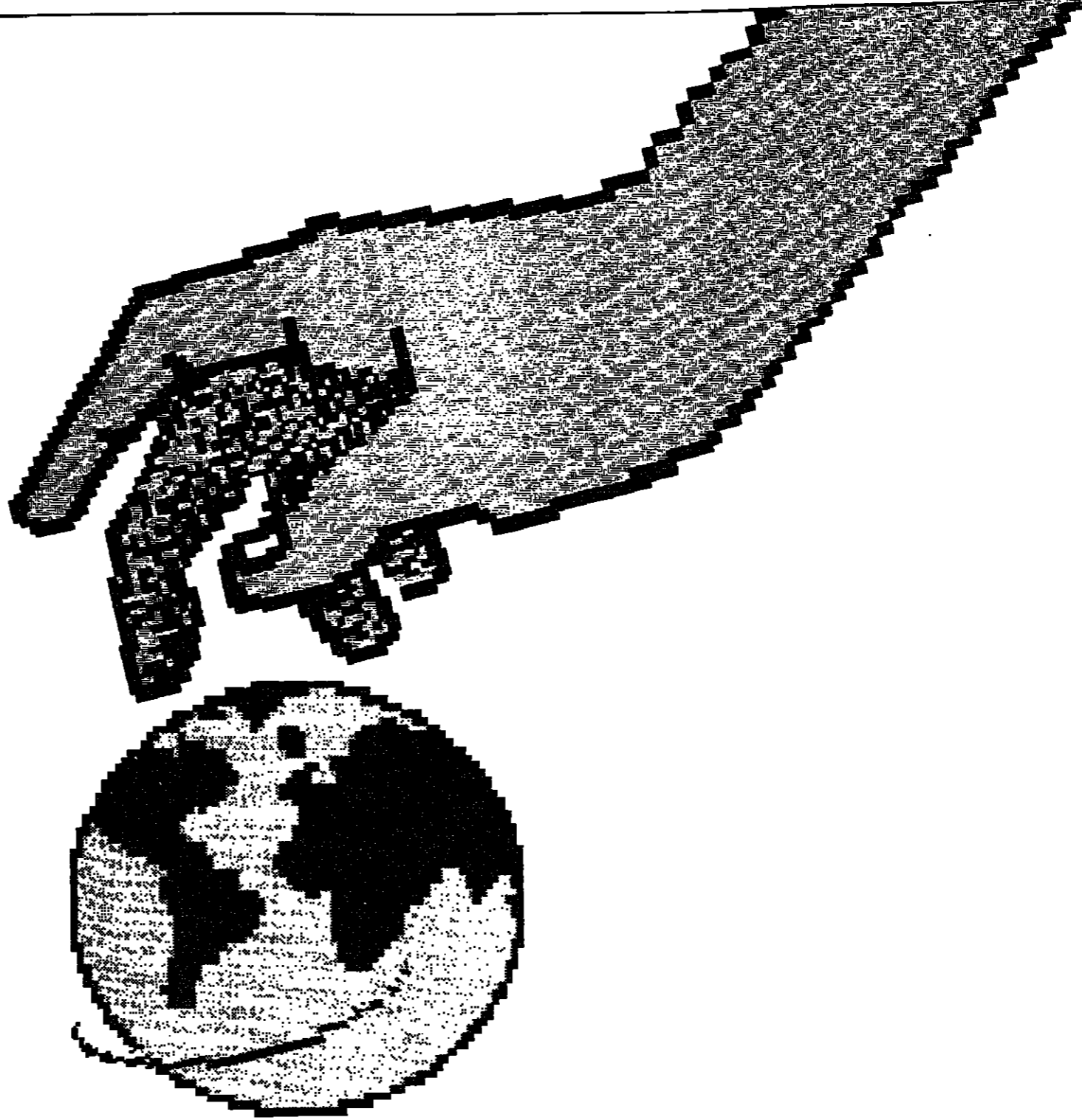
Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for issuer, coupon rate, bid price, and ask price. Includes sections for Dollars, Pounds Sterling, and Deutsche Marks.

TO THE NOTE HOLDERS OF CITY OF LAVAL C \$20,000,000 10% BONDS DUE 1996

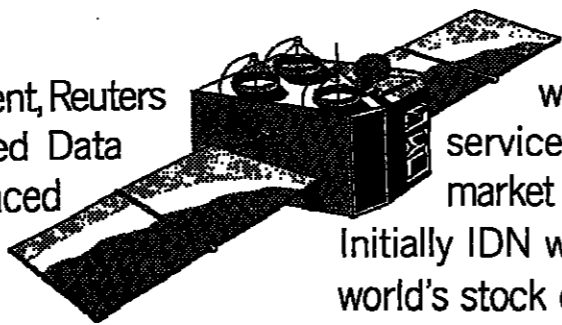
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WITH EFFECT FROM MAY 31ST, 1987, BANK OF MONTREAL FRANKFURT BRANCH, WEST GERMANY WILL CEASE ACTING AS A PAYING AGENT IN RESPECT OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ISSUE.

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# TENDER NOTICE

Preliminary to the invitation of international qualified bids, the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", invites manufacturers of chemical additives to submit prequalification applications to provide PETROMIN's subsidiaries and factories with quantities required for the blending of about one million barrels of Lubricants and Greases for use by petrol, diesel, and marine engines as well as other industrial machinery. All materials supplied should conform to international standards and specifications.

**Conditions for Prequalification:**

**THE PREQUALIFYING COMPANY SHOULD:**

1. Be the original manufacturers of the chemical additives.
2. Have research and development facilities and capability in the field of processing chemical additives to cope with the developing international qualifications.
3. Present proof of his experience and evidence of his activities in this field during the last five years as a minimum.
4. Undertake to carry out at his expense, in co-ordination with PETROMIN, performance tests using PETROMIN's base stocks of "LUBREF" and submit the required certificates testifying that they conform to international qualifications such as those of the American Petroleum Institute. They should also obtain, in co-ordination with Petromin, attestation certificates from manufacturers of machinery as to the high quality of the various Lubricants and Greases.
5. Initially undertake to submit proposed chemical formulations up to the level of the required performance and also the results of quality performance tests using base stocks similar to LUBREF's Lubricants as shown by computer simulations.
6. Undertake to provide after-sale services in connection with improving the standard and level of performance of the Lubricants to cope with developments in this field.
7. Submit a copy of their constituting by-laws and a statement of their financial position for the last two years.
8. Should not be boycotted according to Saudi Regulations.

All prequalification applications should be submitted to the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", Riyadh 11189, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Fax No. 4792849, Telex No. 401058 SJ. (401490) - (402802) - (401615) S.J. in sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

**"Prequalification for Supply of Chemical Additives"**

Attention: Legal Advisor / Faisal Al-Jarba

All enquires should also be sent to the same address.

The last date for submitting applications is Saturday the 1st of Dhul Quida corresponding to 27/6/1987.

Only companies and organizations qualified in accordance with the above conditions will be invited to tender.

## FENG SHUI: The Wise Take Care to Maintain Harmony With Nature

(Continued from Page 1)

pal peaks, a few rivers and the harbor. In a town where the ancient has long coexisted comfortably with the contemporary and where commerce has always carried with it vague overtones of the casino, feng shui practitioners have shifted many a door and window, moved many an entrance and put a lot of strange, not to say garish, objects in homes and offices.

The southeast corner of the foreign-exchange dealing room has bad feng shui? Make it a broom closet. The goldfish bowl and the green clock look funny in the chairman's office? Maybe so, but they aren't going anywhere: they make up for the mislaid chair.

At the offices of the Far Eastern Economic Review, for instance, everything seemed fine, more or less, until a few weeks ago. That was because the editor had a lump of green jade in his office and a bright red horse nearby.

Then a few of the copy editors began to feel, you know, uneasy. Then a correspondent was ejected from Singapore. There was nothing else to do: Call the feng shui man.

On his arrival, the master all but ordered the immediate evacuation of the place, citing a lot of new construction in the neighborhood since his last house call. Now the editor's desk is precisely 17 degrees off center and his deputy has to live with a mirror at his back.

That will hold them, it is hoped, until the lease runs out next year. "Then we're moving," said Mary Lee, the weekly's managing editor.

There are, of course, the reckless. "I myself ignore the whole subject," said C.K. Law, a senior economist at Hongkong Bank. "Frankly, I'm just too busy to bother with such trifles."

On the whole, however, most Hong Kong residents are not about to leave their beds uncovered. There are too many stories, they say, of the bights that have befallen businesses or families that ignored the time-honored craft.

Because feng shui is officially banned as a superstition in Communist China, Beijing's many building projects here do not appear to enjoy the benefits of a master's judgments.

The most prominent of these is a 70-story tower designed by I.M. Pei for the Bank of China. Beijing's foreign exchange bank. Now under construction, it promises to be an impressive structure by any measure; some critics suggest it is one of the Chinese-American architect's most exemplary works.

Never mind all that, though. The real experts say that there are too many sharp edges in the series of interlocking pyramids that make up the building. And its location amid a series of overpasses and elevated crosswalks doesn't help much, either.

"Triangles mean danger," said Sung Siu-wong, a University of Illinois graduate who dispenses feng shui advice on a weekly television series. "Not too many people like them, except for the Egyptians."

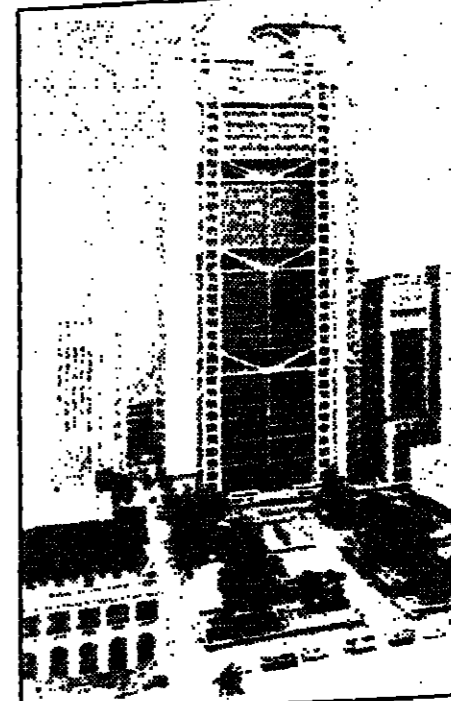
"All those roads — they will draw the water element away," said Ho Kwok Hing, a former electronics salesman who learned the higher calling from his grandfather. "No question. Some of this will have to be changed before the project is finished."

Mr. Ho has achieved a degree of local notoriety by writing a feng shui column in the Oriental Daily News, Hong Kong's largest Chinese-language newspaper. Among his other clients are Midland Bank group, two subsidiaries of Jardine Matheson Holdings and the International Herald Tribune.

Do not ask why the Hong Kong offices of this newspaper have a storage room in the northwest corner, or why a visitor must automatically turn right on entering. It was sharp angles again. This time they came from a newly constructed performing arts center across the street.

"It would be like having a knife pointing at you every day," Mr. Ho explained.

The price for such advice varies widely, but it is rarely down to earth. At 60 U.S. cents a square foot (\$6.65 a square meter) for the average house call, it can be a substantial part of a company's budget for interior decorating



The Hongkong Bank building.

which, conveniently, is a service that many masters will provide.

Even at that, it is hard to find feng shui men whose diagnoses always match. In this, not even the Hongkong Bank is immune.

"The washrooms are in the wrong place," Mr. Ho said. "And that's where water flows."

Then there is Union Lau, a second-generation master who is also a palmist and a fortune teller. He likes the Bank of China building. "Good for China," Mr. Lau chuckled. "Maybe not good for those facing it."

## FINANCIER: Holmes à Court's Critics Call Him a Master of Greenmail

(Continued from first finance page)

brokerage. "The game plan develops and he makes certain moves, but there are always various options. He could continue with a takeover attempt, or he could leave and take a profit."

His battle earlier this year with Rupert Murdoch, the global media magnate, for the Herald & Weekly Times is a case in point. After Mr. Murdoch made a bid for the concern, Mr. Holmes à Court jumped in with a counteroffer. Mr. Murdoch ultimately bought out Mr. Holmes à Court, allowing him to walk away \$70 million richer and the owner of a Perth newspaper that he had persuaded Mr. Murdoch to sell.

Swallowing Broken Hill would be a complicated task, partly because of a "truce" reached last year between Broken Hill, Mr. Holmes à Court and John Elliot, a Melbourne brewer who holds 18 percent of Broken Hill's stock.

The agreement gave Mr. Elliot and Mr. Holmes à Court seats on Broken Hill's board in exchange for a commitment that neither would buy the other out without making a tender in cash for all shares outstanding. That would be an expensive proposition, amount-

ing to \$7 billion or more for the Broken Hill shares that Mr. Holmes à Court does not already own.

Control of Broken Hill would mark Mr. Holmes à Court's admission to the clubby world of Melbourne business—a big move for a

lost important case in an English court, he named a race horse after Lord Templeman, one of the judges. The horse, he reportedly told friends, was not a good performer and had to be gelded.

After growing up in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, and South Africa,

### When he lost an important case in an English court, he named a race horse after Lord Templeman, one of the judges.

Mr. Holmes à Court came to Perth as a law student in 1962. He settled into a law practice, aggressively enrolling new clients, but in 1970 he moved into business. For an outlay of less than \$85,000, he purchased control of an unprofitable woolen mill and soon made it profitable.

From there he moved into natural resources and other areas.

An already jittery Melbourne, home of Broken Hill's headquarters, is hardly reassured by the painting hanging in the boardroom of Mr. Holmes à Court's office in Perth. The painting, depicting a Bosch-like scene of people writing in an inferno, is entitled "Melbourne Burning."

Mr. Holmes à Court has displayed his mischievous sense of humor on other occasions. When he

and cement, and recovery of oil, gas and coal.

Analysts and associates say his strategy is to emphasize companies with undervalued assets that permit a quick pay-off. One of his strengths as a businessman appears to be his refusal to be drawn into bidding battles that result in paying high prices for acquisitions he makes. His supporters say that his penchant for withdrawing when the price gets too high is a sign of his perspicacity and cool business judgment. His detractors say it simply means that he is a master of greenmail: buying blocks of companies' shares when a rival is likely to make a higher bid and buy him out.

"He has never been a predictable man; he's always gone where he was never expected," said Michael Crowley, a director of Ord Minnett Ltd., a Sydney-based brokerage.

An associate of Mr. Holmes à Court, one of the 80-odd staff in his personal office in Perth, says that even those who work around him cannot fathom his next move. This small staff is very young and very loyal, composed largely of highly regarded lawyers, accountants and finance specialists.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Hopes for Venice Keep Dollar Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — After sharp gains in Tokyo and Europe, the dollar held on to a healthy advance here Monday, with traders agreeing that it should remain firm before the economic summit of seven major industrial nations in Venice next week.

The dollar finished Monday at 145.05 yen in New York, up from 143.75 Friday. Against the Deutsche mark, it closed at 1.8285, up from 1.8180. The pound closed in New York at \$1.6290, down from \$1.6319. The dollar finished against the Swiss franc at 1.5135, up from 1.5060, and against the French franc at 6.0975, up from 6.0685.

"The dollar should remain in a fairly narrow range until the summit," said Earl Johnson of Harris Bank in Chicago. The meeting of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada is June 8-10.

Until then, Mr. Johnson said, the dollar should have solid support at about 1.81 DM and 143 yen, possibly ranging as high as 1.84 and 146. But as the summit nears, he said, two views are emerging in the market.

"If the summit produces no new initiatives, some people think the market will start selling dollars and we could be back at 1.78," he said.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, % Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

\$1.6250, compared with \$1.6305. Though London dealers, like their colleagues in New York, say they expected the dollar to stay generally firm before the summit, dealers in Frankfurt said that if the perception grew that the summit would yield nothing new, the dollar could come under pressure at the end of the week.

The London brokerage James Capel & Co. said in a report Monday that, so far as summit results were concerned, an interest rate agreement to support the dollar, involving another cut in the Japanese discount rate, was more likely than concerted action on fiscal or trade issues.

Several dealers said they agreed with the Capel report that last week's dollar rally did not mean a change in the currency's long-term trend.

Capel said it expected the second half of the year to be the next phase in the dollar sell-off, which it said could be intense enough to trigger an expected rise in the U.S. discount rate.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8377 DM, up from 1.8215 Friday, and in Paris at 1.6240 francs, up from 1.6075. In Zurich, it closed at 1.5215 francs, up from 1.5125.

Level of Dollar Is Satisfactory, Bonn Aide Says

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Helmut Schlesinger, deputy president of the Bundesbank, said Monday that he was satisfied with exchange rates for the U.S. dollar and that any further decline of the dollar would be "unnecessary."

Mr. Schlesinger, in Tokyo for the opening of the West German central bank's representative office, said at a news conference that the rates were "consistent with agreements worked out earlier this year by major monetary countries."

He attributed the currency's recent rise to U.S. interest rates being higher than those in West Germany or Japan, which has led West German and Japanese investors to buy more dollar-denominated securities.

Analyzing the effects of a coordinated move begun by major industrialized nations in 1985 to drive the dollar lower, Mr. Schlesinger said he saw a "tendency of improvement" in the world's trade situation.

West Germany Unlikely to Spur Economy

Reuters

BONN — West Germany will resist pressure at the Venice economic summit to follow Japan with a major package to stimulate its economy, officials said Monday.

On Friday, Japan announced a package of government spending and tax cuts worth \$42 billion. Washington wants West Germany also to take measures to increase consumer demand. That might help the United States narrow its huge trading deficit.

Over the weekend, U.S. officials spoke of behind-the-scenes summit consultations with Chancellor Helmut Kohl that would be aimed at securing a promise of action.

Bonn officials said, however, that it was virtually inconceivable that Mr. Kohl would make concessions at the seven-nation summit, despite an economic downturn in West Germany earlier this year.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is already having problems finding cash for tax cuts promised for 1990 and says his budget is stretched to the limit. He is reluctant to let government borrowing rise while federal income falls because of tax cuts.

"West Germany is exhausting the furthest possible limit its fiscal scope as far as growth and employment is concerned," he said last month.

Mr. Kohl will go to the June 8-10 summit in Venice only days after publication of figures that are expected to show that his country's economy contracted in the first three months of 1987. It rebounded in the second quarter, however, and should grow by just under 2 percent for the year.

The Bundesbank also seems averse to further economic pumping. Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the central bank, said over the weekend: "We have to recognize that there are also limits to economic growth in a country like Germany."

Talking about expectations for the Venice summit in an interview last week, Mr. Pöhl cited his program of tax cuts and West Germany's relatively low interest rates.

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Indonesia Deficit Doubles as Oil Income Plunges

Agence France-Press

JAKARTA — A drastic plunge in oil and gas export revenue more than doubled Indonesia's current-account deficit to \$4.2 billion in the fiscal year ended March 30, according to an International Monetary Fund report outlined Monday.

The Jakarta Post newspaper said that the IMF attributed the increase in the deficit to a \$3.8 billion fall in oil and gas exports, which account for about 70 percent of Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings.

Oil and gas exports brought in \$6.8 billion and nonoil exports \$6.6 billion, the report said. Export earnings fell 28 percent, to \$13.4 billion.

The country posted a 7 percent increase in nonoil earnings in fiscal 1986. Revenue from tourism and transport services replaced interest payments as the largest source of income, at \$641 million, the report said.

Net official capital inflows, including borrowing by state enterprises, rose 30.7 percent to \$1.7 billion, the IMF said. Capital outflows were estimated at \$1.5 billion.

Monday's OTC Prices. MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including ADC, ASK, BAC, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

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Table of stock prices for various companies including ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

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Large table of stock prices for various companies including ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

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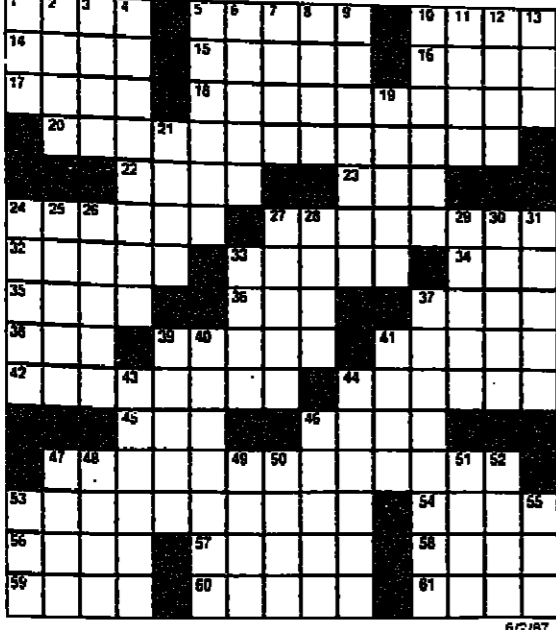


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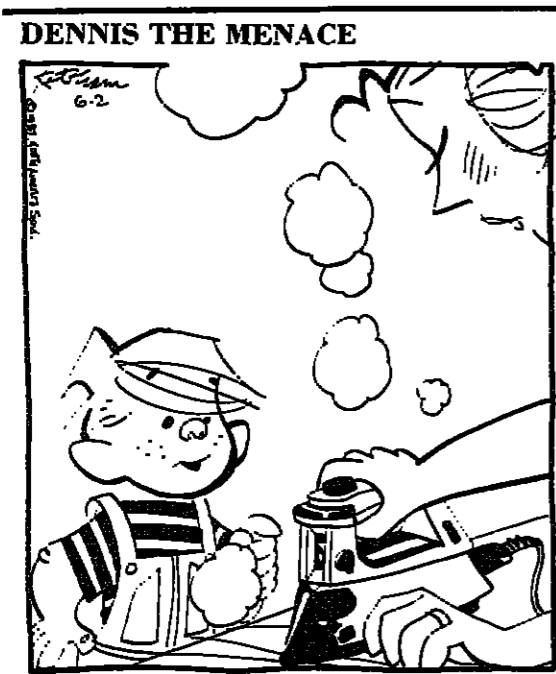
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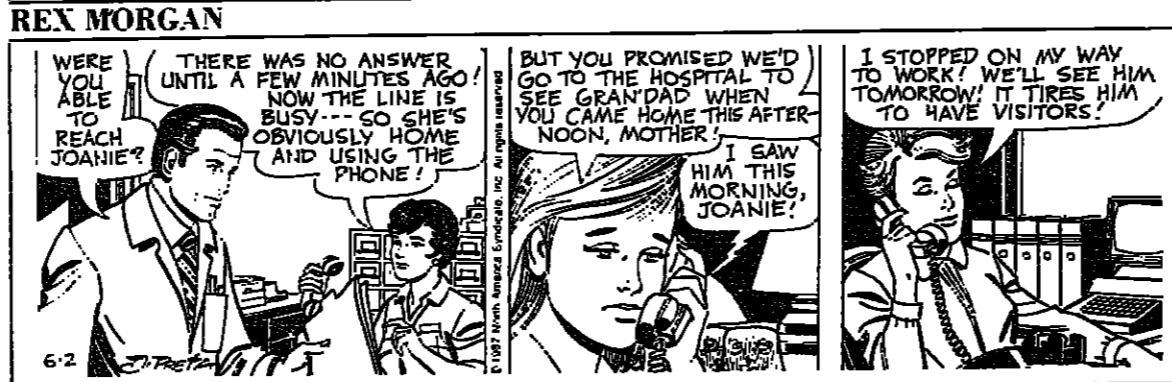
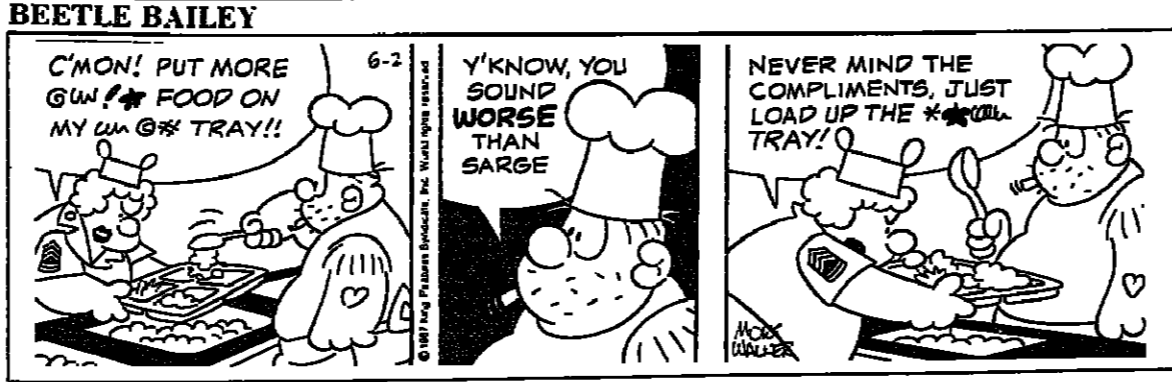
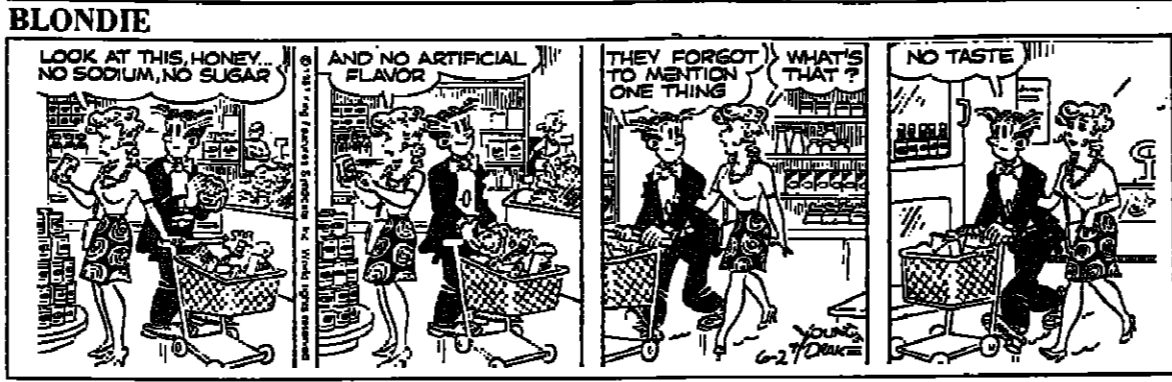
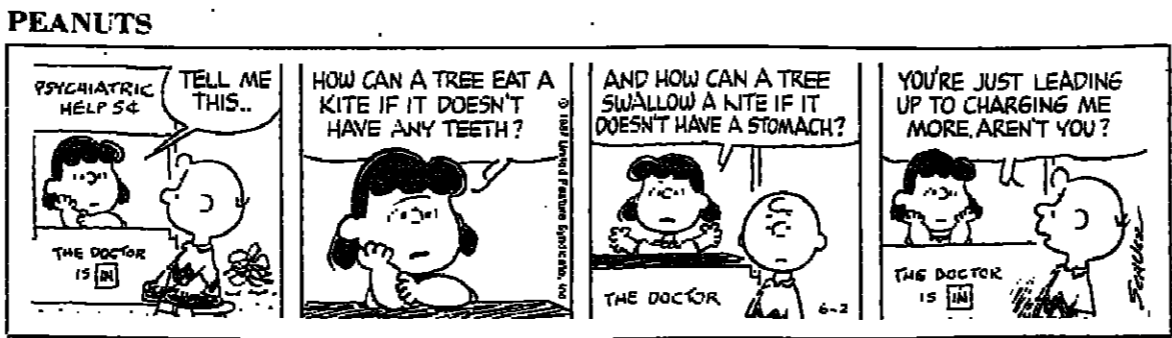
ACROSS
1 Queen Mab's rood
5 Jewish feast
10 Emulate a lark
14 Lotion ingredient
15 Vibrant
16 Lacking zest
17 The heart of the matter
18 Overwhelmed
20 Recent TV sitcom
22 Memorandum
23 Prevaricate
24 India's Bilhar, Orissa et al.



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EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW
Africa HIGH LOW
Latin America HIGH LOW
North America HIGH LOW
Middle East HIGH LOW

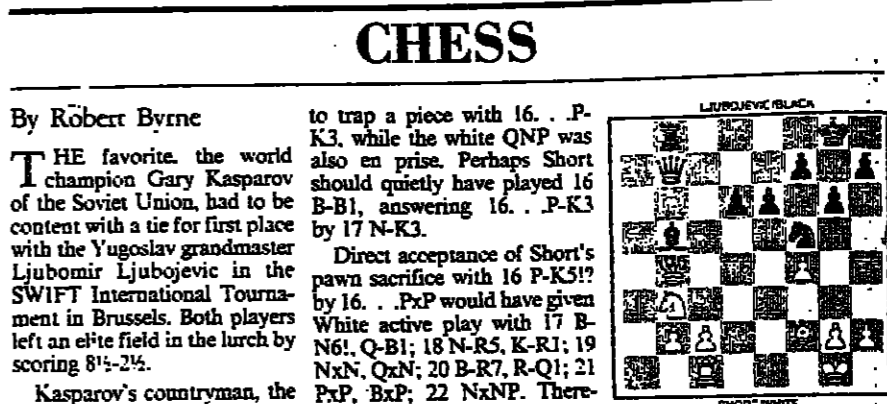
YESTERDAY'S FORECAST
CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Overcast.
LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 18-14 (4-54)
PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21-17 (70-63)



World Stock Markets
via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 1.
Amsterdam, Helsinki, Brussels, London, Madrid, Milan, Sao Paulo, Tokyo, Zurich, Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Frankfurt

BOOKS

MORE DIE OF HEARTBREAK
By Saul Bellow. 335 pages. \$17.95.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
IT'S easy enough to get caught up by the story that Saul Bellow unfolds in his brilliant and funny but sometimes suffocating novel, 'More Die of Heartbreak.'



Chess
By Robert Byrne
THE favorite, the world champion Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union, had to be content with a tie for first place with the Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic in the SWIFT International Tournament in Brussels.

High Low Close Chg.
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SPORTS

Top Seeds Advance at the French Open

United Press International

PARIS — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, Mats Wilander of Sweden and Frenchman Yannick Noah...

thundering serves and forehand shots. Jimmy Connors, 34 and seeded eighth, showed no absence of competitive fire in defeating 23-year-old Ricki Osterlun...

Lendl prevailed in a plodding match marked by long, uneventful rallies. "The bottom line is that you have to do what it takes to win, and that's how you have to play against Nystrom..."

and dominated Nystrom to end the match. Lendl advanced to a quarterfinal meeting with 10th seeded Andres Gimenez of Ecuador...

Oilers Defeat Flyers, 3-1, for NFL Crown

By Robert Pachet

Washington Post Service

EDMONTON, Alberta — The Edmonton Oilers, hockey's highest-scoring team, won their third National Hockey League championship in four years here Sunday night with a smothering defensive effort...

Limiting Philadelphia to two shots in the third period, the Oilers defeated the Flyers, 3-1, in the final game of a remarkable best-of-seven series.

Philadelphia's comeback kids got out ahead for the first time in the series, but Edmonton rallied to win on goals by Mark Messier, Jari Kurri and Glenn Anderson.

Rookie goalie Ron Hextall, the Conn Smythe Trophy winner as the playoff MVP, stopped 40 shots for the Flyers, and until Anderson applied the clincher with 2:24 left, the Oilers had hit so many posts that it seemed Philadelphia might be destined to pull out victory once again.

"It's a great honor to win the Conn Smythe, but I'd trade it for the Stanley Cup anytime," Hextall said. "It's very disappointing to come this far and not win. We faced a lot of adversity and we're not as talented a team as Edmonton, but we sure showed a lot of guts."

In three of the four previous games, the Flyers had come from at least two goals down to win, forcing Sunday's showdown — the first seventh game in a final since 1971.

In the final, though, the Oilers prevented such heroics; Philadelphia had no chances worth mentioning after Kurri broke a 1-1 tie at 14:59 of the second period.

The Edmonton Oilers played a fabulous game, said Philadelphia's coach, Mike Keenan. "Give them credit for the way they checked in the third period. They put the wood on us and didn't give us anything."

"We dug down deep and played our hearts out," said Wayne Gretzky, who set up Kurri's game-winning goal.

winners. "We outshot them and outplayed them. When [the series] went from 3-1 to 3-3, suddenly we went from the greatest team anybody ever saw to goats. But we rebounded. "To be on a Stanley Cup winner is a tremendous feeling. This is the hardest cup we ever won."

Things were tough for the Oilers from the start on Sunday. Messier was penalized for a crosscheck on Hextall after 34 seconds and Paul Coffey, after getting away with a crosscheck on Brian Propp, decked Propp 39 seconds later and went off for holding.

The Flyers quickly benefited from the two-man advantage. Murray Craven, from a sharp angle at the left of the goalie Grant Fuhr, banged a shot off Fuhr's stick into the net at 1:41.

The Oilers were still floundering, but Fuhr dove out to knock the puck off the stick of Doug Crossman, otherwise unchallenged in the slot. Then Fuhr kicked out a bid for a short-handed goal by Rick Tocchet; it was still 1-0.

"Grant made some big saves in the first period," said Glenn Sather, Edmonton's coach. "It was tough being down, 1-0, right at the start. If Grant doesn't keep it from getting to 2-0, we could have been in a lot of trouble."

One of those picture goals for which the Oilers are noted lifted them into a tie at 7:45 of the first period. Anderson ended Lindsay Carson in the neutral zone, crossed the Flyers blue line on the right wing and made an inside move on Mark Howe. Anderson then passed off to Kent Nilsson on the left wing, and Nilsson's pass found Messier open for a top-in at the right post.

The Flyers nearly bounced right back. A shot by Propp leaked through Fuhr's pads, but Marty McSorley beat two Flyers to the puck in the crease and cleared it.

The Oilers finally pulled ahead, at 14:59 of the second period, on a giveaway by Crossman, who was in the slot on Hextall's right. Pinned to the boards by Rick Tikkanen, Crossman tried to shove the puck ahead, but Gretzky intercepted and fed Kurri in the near corner. Kurri one-timed it into the far corner for his 15th goal, high for the playoffs. Gretzky earned his 29th assist, one short of the record he set in 1985.

It took a long time before Edmonton was able to gain any breathing room. In the first six minutes of the third period, Craig MacTavish and Tikkanen lined shots off the goalposts, and a drive by Randy Gregg was deflected off the crossbar.

"I think we hit six posts in the game," Sather said. "After a while, you start wondering. But we were playing so well, I just couldn't believe we'd let this one get away."

The clincher came in startling fashion. Anderson carried the puck over the Flyers blue line and, unchal-



The Oilers pulled even when goalie Ron Hextall couldn't quite reach Mark Messier's tip-in at 7:45 of the first period.

langed by Howe, moved into the slot and blasted a 35-footer (10.6 meters) between Hextall's legs. "I was trying my best to give us a chance to the last minute," Hextall said. "But he had a good, hard shot. I wish I could have stopped it, but give him credit. It was a tough one."

Howe was one of six Flyers playing hurt, along with Craven, Dave Poulin, Peter Zedel, Ron Sutter and Pella Eklund. In addition, Tim Kerr, Philadelphia's leading scorer, did not appear in the series because of a shoulder injury.

"None of those six would have played if this was a regular-season game," Keenan said. "But I thought they deserved the chance to play tonight. I don't want to be beating the underdog, because it looks like we're looking for excuses. "We're not."

Wilander, the 1982 and 1985 champion, fought off concentration problems to down Frenchman Tarik Benhabiles, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, with sharp passing shots. That ended Wilander's 15-match winning streak to 15 matches in the past six weeks, including victories at the Monte Carlo and Italian Opens.

Noah, the No. 6 seed and the 1983 champion, downed 11th-seeded Kent Carlsson of Sweden, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5. Second-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany, looking for his first clay-court tournament victory, took revenge on American Jimmy Arias, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0; Arias had beaten Becker at Monte Carlo in April, but was overpowered by the two-time Wimbledon champion's

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

Table listing baseball game results with columns for teams, scores, and inning scores.

Major League Leaders

Table listing top performers in various baseball categories such as batting average, home runs, and RBIs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Table showing the current standings for teams in the National League.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS

Table showing the current standings for teams in the American League.

Hockey

Stanley Cup Finals

Table providing scores and details for the Stanley Cup Finals games.

Road to the Stanley Cup

Table detailing the playoff paths of the winning and losing teams from the NHL.

Transition

Table listing transfers of players between various NHL teams.

Tennis

Table showing results and details for tennis matches at the French Open.

World Cup Rugby

Table listing results and details for World Cup rugby matches.

Basketball

NBA Finals

Table listing NBA Finals game results and statistics.

Transition

Table listing player transfers between NBA teams.

Golf

Table listing results and details for the Memorial Golf tournament.



Unsuccessfully trying to stretch a triple, Texas slugger Pete Incaviglia collided with Kansas City catcher Larry Owen; two fingers of Incaviglia's injured left hand were placed in a splint.

Rawley of Phillies Wins 5th Straight

LOS ANGELES — Rick Schu drove in two runs with a home run and a sacrifice fly Sunday and Shane Rawley scattered five hits over seven innings for his fifth straight victory as the Philadelphia Phillies climbed out of the National League East cellar by downing the Los Angeles Dodgers, 3-1.

Rawley (6-2) struck out five and walked one. The left-hander is 7-0 in eight career starts against the Dodgers; John Shelby homered with one out in the first inning for the only run off him on Sunday.

"In my last six or seven starts, I've felt pretty good," said Rawley, who missed the last two months of the 1986 season with a broken bone in his left shoulder. "The first month of the season was really tough for me because I was coming off an injury. It was like spring training all over again."

Schu, playing in place of injured third baseman Mike Schmidt, entered the game batting .130. "I've been struggling," he said. "It's nice to be able to contribute."

Steve Bedrosian, who worked the last two innings for his 11th save of the year, has 10 saves and a victory in his last 11 appearances.

The Phillies tied the score in the third on Schu's third homer of the season, and they took the lead for good in the fourth. Glenn Wilson and John Russell opened with singles. Schu walked to load the bases before Mike Thompson hit into a fielder's choice, scoring Wilson.

Philadelphia added an unearned run in the eighth. Lance Parrish singled with one out and went to third when third baseman Jeff Hamilton committed a two-base throwing error on Wilson's grounder. Pinch hitter Greg Gross was walked intentionally before Schu hit a sacrifice fly to left.

Lozer Rick Honeycutt, who gave up six hits and two runs in his seven innings, leads the league with a 1.82 earned-run average. "I guess I shouldn't let it affect me," said Honeycutt, who has lost three straight. "When you pitch well enough you just can't let it affect you in the next game."

Giants 8, Expos 6: In San Francisco, Jeffrey Leonard went 3-for-4 with a home run to back Kelly Downs's five hits as the Giants snapped an eight-game losing streak at Candlestick Park. San Francisco finished with 17 hits, and forced Montreal to pitch the eighth. He allowed one hit.

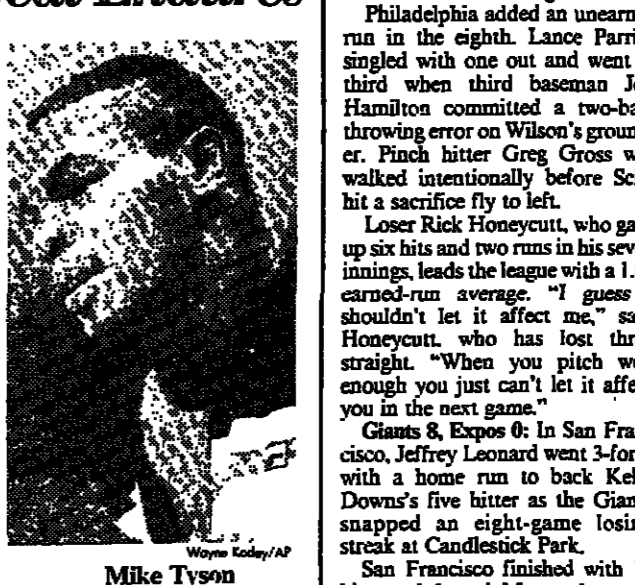
Downs, without a victory since May 8th, registered his second shutout and his third complete game of the year, tying him for the league lead in both categories. He struck out seven and walked one.

Padres 1, Mets 0: In San Diego, Ed Whitson and Rick Gossage combined on a four-hit shutout and broke a seven-game skid and broke a five-game New York winning streak.

The only run off rookie John Mitchell came when Gary Templeton's two-out fifth-inning single scored John Kruk.

Red Sox 10, White Sox 9: In the American League, in Chicago, Mike Greenwell's two-run pinch double in the ninth completed Boston's comeback from a seven-run deficit.

Tyson's Appeal Endures. By Dave Anderson. LAS VEGAS — Mike Tyson is not merely boxing's prime attraction now. He's a premonition attraction.



Heavyweight champions usually don't gloat over the brutality of their business. Muhammad Ali spouted humorous rhymes and Black Muslim rhetoric. Joe Frazier sang with his rock group. Larry Holmes built a swimming pool in the shape of a boxing glove. But with 27 knockouts now in a 30-0 record, the reigning World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association titleholder seems to live for that moment of violent glory.

"I knew he wouldn't be getting up, but I hoped he did get up," Tyson said after his sixth-round knockout of Pinklon Thomas here Saturday night. "I wanted to hit him a shot that would keep him down."

There's nobody like that among the heavyweight boxers now. After the unification bout, Tyson is bludgeoned to go against Tyrell Biggs here in October. Tyrell Damian in Rome in January and Frank Bruno in London next June.

"That's 20 years old," Dundee said. "That's what's remarkable. "Is there any way, somebody joked, that you could get Sugar Ray Leonard up to 195 pounds for Tyson."

Dundee laughed. "That's what I was thinking."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Czechoslovak Sets Men's Javelin Mark. NITRA, Czechoslovakia (UPI) — Jan Zelezny set a men's world javelin record with an effort of 87.66 meters (287 feet, 5 inches) at an international track and field meet here Sunday.

Pooley Winner of Memorial Golf by 3

DUBLIN, Ohio (AP) — Don Pooley, taking advantage of Scott Hoch's collapse, needed only a 2-under-par 70 to record the second victory of his 12-year PGA career Sunday in the Memorial golf tournament.

ART BUCHWALD

Answers on Air Travel

WASHINGTON — The Air Travel Answer Lady is here to help. Just send your queries to "Dear Airy," and she will favor you with a reply.

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Art Buchwald

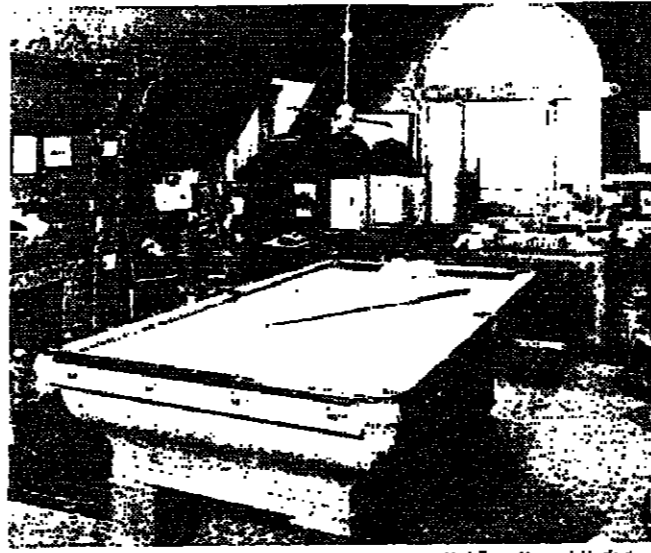
Turkey Files Suit To Regain Artifacts

ANKARA, Turkey — Turkey has filed suit in New York against the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the return of a collection of 2,600-year-old gold and silver pieces, a spokesman for the Ministry of Tourism and Culture confirmed Monday.

Pool Room Is Back on Cue

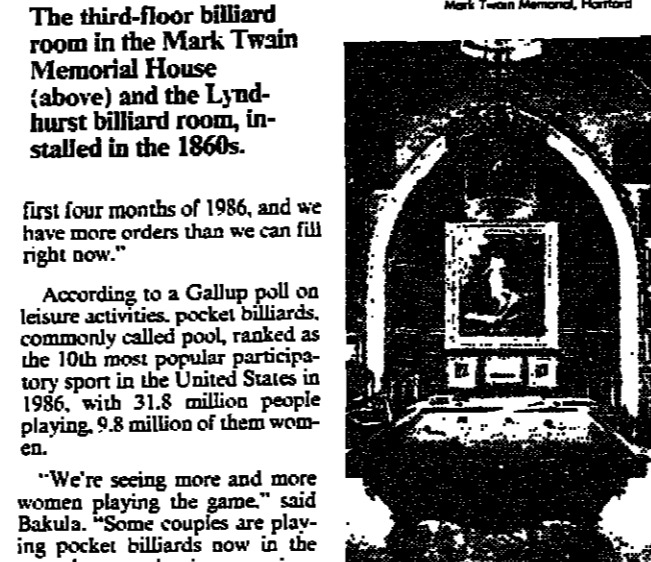
By Glenn Collins, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The billiard room. The very phrase seems to summon images that are strongly contradictory. A place of graceful skill and leisurely camaraderie, the billiard room is also seen as the chamber of impropriety, the den of foul language and foul cigar smoke.



The third-floor billiard room in the Mark Twain Memorial House (above) and the Lyndhurst billiard room, installed in the 1860s.

At its best, the ideal of the billiard room was perhaps achieved by Samuel Clemens, in his retreat on the third floor of his house in Hartford, Connecticut.



Lyndhurst billiard room

Not only did he do his writing there, it was a place where "billiard lovers gathered, and played until a late hour," as the Mark Twain biographer Albert Bigelow Paine described it.

Yonkers, New York, that examines the Victorian billiard room. The location of the billiard table was one marker of sexual segregation in Victorian society, Ramirez said.

PEOPLE

Actors Hail Olivier at 80

Britain's theatrical profession celebrated Laurence Olivier's 80th birthday with a gala evening of songs and salutes that ended with his daughter, an acting student, jumping out of a huge cake.

The American College in Paris will award honorary doctor of humane letters degrees to Viscount Etienne Derington, director of the Societe Generale de Belgique and former head of the political division of the Belgian Foreign Ministry.

Fawn Hall, starlet of the Francoeur hearings, was in Paris this week in search of her lost anonymity. She found it, briefly, when she turned up unrecognizably at a fashionable Left Bank restaurant.

Tammy Faye Bakker and three other women returning from an all-day shopping trip in Tijuana were detained at the U.S.-Mexican border because their rental car was mistakenly reported stolen.



Fawn Hall

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